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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

THE ADVISABILITY OF APPOINTING A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION—THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION NOT YET AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Schell, of New-York, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, arrived here early this morning to confer with Mr. Lamar, Chairman of the House Democratic caucus, and Messrs. Stevenson, Whyte, Gordon, and Wallace, yesterday appointed a committee of the Democratic Senatorial caucus, in relation to the designation of a National Congressional Executive Committee. The conference was held in the room of the Sergeant at Arms, in the House, between these parties this morning, and the question of the basis of representation upon this committee was talked over. The principal subject under discussion, however, was the character of the committee to be appointed. The Democrats heretofore have never had a resident committee at the capital. They are, therefore, considering the advisability of creating a committee to look after the Presidential campaign. They find that a national committee having head-quarters in New-York does not meet the requirements of the campaign work, and that it is really necessary to have some organization that shall take care of the routine business of the campaign. The Senate Committee, Mr. Schell and Mr. Lamar, assisted by the counsel of some of the leaders of the party, continued the session to-night; but exactly what the determination has been is not known. It is believed, however, that the committee have decided upon a Congressional Executive Committee, and a resident committee similar to the Republican organization. Mr. Schell leaves for home to-morrow, and will return here in a few days to remain for some time, to perfect the organization of his committees and arrange the general plan of the coming Presidential campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING LAST NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee was held at the Arlington Hotel to-night, Augustus Schell, Chairman. On motion of Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey, it was resolved to begin an early and active organization of the Democratic Party throughout the United States for the campaign of 1876. Senator Randolph was chosen Vice Chairman, Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Treasurer, and A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, Resident Secretary. Speaker Kerr, Senators Wallace, (Penn.,) Gordon, (Ga.,) and Stevenson, (Ky.,) and Representative Lamar and others were present.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

REDUCTION OF THE PAY OF CADETS—CORRECTION OF SOME OF THE BLUNDERS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—A TILT BETWEEN COX AND HALE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The paragraph in the Military Academy bill providing for the pay of the cadets gave rise to a spicy discussion to-day in the House. Sam Cox wanted the working people of the country to know that the Republican Party in Congress was united in fighting every effort made to secure reduction of salaries. Mr. Hale said it was not for Mr. Cox and his party to lecture the Republicans upon economy. He referred to the large number of bills introduced this session asking for payment of sums aggregating millions of dollars, and, with great earnestness of manner, said Mr. Cox would not oppose the payment of these claims, but would be found voting with the party at the dictation of his masters. Mr. Cox, in reply to Mr. Hale, said he had no masters but the people, and was not like the gentleman from Maine, who, during the past three Congresses had been known as Jim Blaine's little "pup." Mr. Hale made some reply to Cox, but his voice was drowned by the Chairman's gavel. Mr. Garfield demanded that Mr. Cox's offensive words should be taken down, but Cox withdrew the remarks with an apology, and Garfield subsequently withdrew his point of order. Mr. Cox finished his remarks in his own peculiar style of rhetoric, waltzing around the desks in two aisles and making oratorical demonstrations toward the Republican side during their delivery. Mr. Hale replied to Cox's remarks in a dignified manner, and the skirmish was ended. The wrangle was unseemly, and on Mr. Cox's part extremely indecent, and after he sat down he received a short private lecture from Mr. Holman. During the discussion upon the cadets' pay, Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, opposed the reduction reported by the committee. He made a sensation by declaring that he would not be driven by any party discipline to vote for measures which he did not approve. For this expression Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, ironically inquired whether Durham had been elected as an Independent Democrat, to which Durham replied with warmth: "I am as good a Democrat as you dare be, and my record proves it." It is evident many Democratic members do not indorse the action of the Committee on Appropriations in the reductions made in the Military Academy bill, but they are held together by the strict discipline enforced by the leaders, and will probably follow the Committee on Appropriations. After the pay of cadets had been fixed in the bill at $540, which is in full for all pay, allowances, and rations, Gen. Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to strike out all the proviso which cuts off the longevity pay of officers detailed for duty at West Point. Mr. Randall surrendered this correction of the blunder of his committee. Two of the seven pages of the bill were completed when the House adjourned because of the death of Mr. Starkweather. The policy of the Republicans on this and other bills will be to approve and aid in such reductions as will be considered by sensible people feasible and right, but they will expose blunders and oppose blind and unwarranted blows at the service wherever they are directed. After the Military Academy bill is passed, Mr. Randall will only have to make further reductions to the amount of $39,900,000 to fulfill his promises.

ACTIVE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSING.

PUBLIC MEASURES TO BE AGREED ON IN SECRET BEFORE PRESENTATION TO CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democrats are just now occupied with much caucusing. The Senators met yesterday and again to-day, and now the House is called to meet Saturday night at 7:30. It was not generally expected last night that this caucus would be held till next week, but those members who were anxious to submit the currency question to a caucus prevailed. The meeting will no doubt be an interesting occasion. Meanwhile it may be profitable to recall that one of the points of chief attack on the Resumption act, and one most severely handled by Senator Thurman in the Ohio canvass, was that the act was the product of a Republican caucus. The tariff question may also have to be submitted to a caucus. It is beginning to annoy the Democrats almost as much as the currency question. David A. Wells and Horace White are here taking counsel with the Democratic free-traders, who are getting uneasy. Mr. Morrison, a free-trader, has been bet a bottle of wine by a Republican member that his committee will not report a revision of the Tariff bill this session.

An amusing incident occurred in the Senate caucus yesterday. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, was making a strong speech opposing any reply to Senator Morton's speech on the Mississippi investigation, when some Senator in the corner interrupted, emphatically remarking, "You keep Thurman and Bayard still, and there will be no trouble from the rest of us." It is, indeed, true that it is the experienced men and Presidential candidates in the Senate who make the indiscreet talks which are damaging the party.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

REPORT OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF MR. PINCHBACK—THE DEMOCRATS TO MAKE A BITTER FIGHT AGAINST HIS ADMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The report of Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Louisana Senatorial contest, excited the slumbering energies of the Democratic Senators, and set them at work to prepare for the consideration of the report on Thursday next, as Mr. Mortion gave notice that he would call it up on that day. The majority of the committee took the ground that there was no vacancy when Mr. Eustis was elected, and reported to that effect, and that Mr. Pinchback was duly elected to the seat in 1873. They recommended that the credentials of Mr. Eustis lay on the table. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina; Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, the three Democratic members, dissented from the expression of the majority of the committee, and gave notice that at a proper time they would give the reasons for their disagreement. They take the ground that there was a vacancy at the time of Mr. Eustis' so-called election, and that Mr. Pinchback never was duly elected. As soon as this report of the committee had been made, arrangements were made for calling a Democratic Senatorial caucus, and after the adjournment of the Senate the caucus met in the room of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. They had, however, but a short talk upon the line of policy to be pursued in determining this long contested Senatorial election in Louisana, as some of the prominent Democratic Senators were absent. A prominent Democratic Senator who took part said, however, that they would make a bitter fight to prevent the admission of Pinchback. "For," says he, "Mr. Morton agrees that if Mr. Pinchback does not get his seat Mr. Eustis will be the Senator from Louisiana." "Everything depends," said the same Senator, "upon defeating the admission of Pinchback. There may be, however, and probably will be, some difficulty about Mr. Eustis getting the seat, even if Mr. Pinchback should be excluded, for it is said that there is a difference of opinion, even among Democrats as to the legality of Mr. Eustis' election. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina is quoted as saying that, in his opinion, if Mr. Pinchback was not admitted there would have to be a new election.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SENATE AND THE CENTENNIAL BILL—THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE AND THE RESUMPTION ACT—OPINION OF MR. HOLMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations held a special meeting this morning, and reported the Centennial bill to the Senate favorably to-day, in the shape in which it came from the House. The bill will be called up at an early day, and there is no doubt of its passage. It is said that the committee were unanimously in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, is of opinion that the Committee on Banking and Currency will report a bill repealing the Resumption act, but will so frame their bill that members favoring inflation will not be able to give it support. He believes the bill which will be reported will contain a provision for the ultimate retirement and payment of greenbacks in coin, or a provision perpetuating the national bank system. Mr. Holman is opposed to both these propositions, and will vote for no bill in which either may be incorporated.

The Republicans meet in caucus to-morrow night to perfect the organization of the Congressional Campaign Committee, composed of one member or Senator from each State delegation. It is not expected that there will be any other business transacted, nor an extended discussion.

THE DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS.

THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS IN RELATION TO THE ISSUE OF BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day again considered the 3.65 bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia. Senators Sherman and Conkling sustained the action of the District Commissioners in relation to the issue of the bonds, and Mr. Allison still maintained that they had exceeded their authority to an extent of five millions of these securities. Mr. Thurman also took ground in favor of the limitation of the amount to be issued in carrying out the contracts of the late Board of Public Works. There was no decision of the question, and the Senate adjourned at an early hour out of respect for Mr. Starkweather, of the House, who died this morning.

PERU AND THE UNITED STATES.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER—PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Señor Coronel Don Manuel Freyre, for some years past the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, accompanied by Mr. Fish, presented his letter of recall to the President to-day, upon which occasion he made the following remarks:

"SIR: I place in your Excellency's hands the autograph letter from His Excellency, the President of Peru, in which he informs you of the termination of the mission which I have had the honor to fill near your Excellency's Government on account of my being called to discharge other functions. In doing this I also obey the special instructions which I have received to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of the sincere friendship of Peru for the United States of America and of its constant desire to draw closer the cordial relations that unite them. During my long residence in this country I have been able to appreciate the adaption of its institutions to the requirements of its prodigious development. Having previously been familiar with republican customs, I have here seen how far the power of a nation extends in which the exercise of freedom is based upon public opinion, and it therefore affords me great pleasure to be the interpreter of my country's sentiments, and hereby present the testimony of my respect to the country to which I am now about to bid adieu. Finally, in taking leave of your Excellency, by whom every facility has always been accorded to me for the better transaction of the business which has been under my charge, I beg you to accept the expression of my gratitude for the kindness which you have shown me personally."

To which the President replied:

"COLONEL: I receive with reluctance the letter which recalls you from your mission. As your Government, however, has occasion for your services in another sphere, we must endeavor to console ourselves for your departure by the consciousness that elsewhere you will honorably discharge your whole duty, as you have that of the Minister of Peru at Washington. It is gratifying to learn that during your stay in this country you have received favorable impressions of the working of a free Government which has jurisdiction over so wide a territory. You will carry with you the good wishes of all here who have had the pleasure to make your acquaintance. I trust that on your return home you will deem yourself warranted in reporting that we heartily desire the welfare of Peru, and that the friendly relations between our respective Governments may, if possible, be strengthened."

LOUISIANA REGULATORS.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was introduced asking for a joint committee to investigate the rumors as to Senator J. R. West having been elected by bribery and other corrupt measures, and also the charges against him preferred in the public prints. The resolution will come up to-morrow in regular order. Senator Weber, from West Feliciana, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, after a spirited debate, the Democratic members withdrawing their objection after failing to carry an amendment "that the committee should be a joint committee of both Houses," but succeeding in an amendment to have the committee sit in New Orleans:

Whereas, It is currently reported that there exists in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and St. Helena organized bands of men styling themselves "regulators," whose sole object seems to be the persecution of and the driving out of office all Republican officials in these parishes, both State and parochal; and whereas, it is currently reported that several of the Republican officials have been threatened with violence, and in some instances with death, unless they resigned, and in consequence sent their resignations to the proper authorities, and afterward left their homes in order to escape further violence; and whereas, in justification of these violent measures, these Regulators have declared said officials were "ignorant, incompetent, unworthy and dishonest," and that it was absolutely necessary that they be removed by violent means and others appointed in their stead, in order to secure peace and order in those parishes; and whereas, grave and serious charges have been preferred against the moral and political character of several State and parochial officers of said parishes, which, if proved, would be sufficient to deprive them of the positions they now fill; and whereas, it is reported that these Regulators, in the measures employed by them to carry out their ends, have placed the lives and property of citizens in jeopardy, and the civil authorities are wholly unable to preserve law and order; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this body, with instructions to investigate the condition of the alleged disturbed parishes, and investigate the charges preferred against certain officials in said parishes, with power to administer oaths, and send for persons and papers; and said committee be further instructed to report thereupon within seventy days from the passage of this resolution.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

A HEAVY EXPLOSION IN BALTIMORE—A BUILDING DESTROYED AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—An explosion of dynamite, or "safety powder," followed by fire, occurred this afternoon in the two-story brick building used for its manufacture at Biddle and Stellman streets, a thickly settled neighborhood. About three hundred cans, containing twenty-five pounds of powder each, exploded in volleys, continuing for half an hour. The building was shattered, the walls crumbling in with the last volley, and injuring six firemen, but fortunately none seriously. During the explosion the greatest consternation prevailed in the neighborhood. Over five thousand persons were gathered in the vicinity, and the Police force of two districts were present. Several families procured wagons and moved away from the neighborhood. The powder is manufactured by the Triumph Safety Powder Company, of Baltimore, and the factory was in charge of a Frenchman, the inventor of the powder. The fire was confined to the building, and the loss will not exceed $5.000 or $6,000. An investigation is being made by the Fire Commissioners.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—Warmer and generally clear weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and the southern portions of the Middle States, with southerly winds. Rain has prevailed in the remaining districts, followed by light snow and clearing, colder weather in the upper lake region and the North-west, where the barometer is rising rapidly, with northerly winds. The barometer has fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi River, and is now lowest near Lake Huron. Very heavy rains are reported from the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys. The Ohio River is rising rapidly, and has reached the danger line at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, continued warm, cloudy weather, with areas of rain, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer, followed by colder weather during the night.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and local rains, with southerly to westerly winds, and slight changes in temperature and barometer during the day.

For the Gulf States, local rains, followed by partly cloudy, colder weather, winds shifting to northerly and increasing in force, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather, north-west to south-west winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region, areas of rain and snow, followed by decidedly lower temperature, winds shifting to south-west and north-west, and rising barometer during the night.

The Mississippi will reach the "danger line" at Cairo during Saturday, and will continue to rise at Memphis.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and at stations on the Atlantic Coast, from Cape May to Sandy Hook.

THREATENED FRESHET ON THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The almost incessant rains throughout the Ohio Valley during the past two days have caused a rapid rise in the Ohio River and tributaries. Little damage is reported as yet, but if the rain continues to-morrow serious trouble will be experienced by the railroads in the low lands. Some business houses in the lower part of the city are already under water, and the river is rising at the rate of three inches per hour.

THE POTTER LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—A secret meeting of the members of the Legislature opposed to the repeal of the Potter law, was held at Madison last evening. Senator Potter and others addressed the meeting. It is stated there was a sufficient number present to defeat the bill to repeal the law.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—A heavy snow-storm set in here this forenoon, which still continues, with considerable wind. The snow will be beneficial to the lumbermen in the woods, who thus far have been able to haul but few logs to the streams for want of practicable roads.

A THIEVING SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—George Maguire, a Director of the First School District of this city, has been convicted of larceny of coal from the school-houses in his section, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE FIGHTING ON THE TREBINJE ROAD AND NEAR NEUM.

RAGUSA, Jan. 28.—Accounts from Sclavonic sources say that there were two simultaneous engagements on Wednesday, and admit that the insurgents were beaten on the Trebinje road, but declare that the Turks were in greatly superior numbers. They also admit a loss of 150 killed, and claim that the Turks lost 130. The other engagement near Neum resulted in a Turkish retreat under cover of the fire of their men-of-war off Klek.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The official Turkish account of the engagement on the road between Trebigne and Ragusa states that the insurgents, numbering from seven to ten thousand, were dispersed in all directions, after a severe engagement lasting five hours. The Turks numbered only 3,000.

Reuter's telegrams from Vienna deny that the resignation of Prince Milan of Servia is contemplated.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Ragusa says in Wednesday's battle the whole available Turkish force in Herzegovina, estimated at 8,000 men, with artillery and irregulars, attacked the positions held by 2,000 insurgents. The Turks advanced in three columns to within 150 yards of the enemy's lines, receiving their fire steadily. They then halted and threw a strong column around the insurgents right, which gave way and fled precipitately. The left wing covered their retreat, and while withdrawing, deliberately maintained a fire which checked pursuit. The insurgents report a loss of only twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Turkish losses are unknown. The insurgent army moved northward Friday in good order and good spirits.

THE SULTAN WILL PERMIT NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN EXECUTING THE REFORMS.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The *New Free Press* has information from Constantinople that the Grand Vizer has intimated to the Ambassadors of the European Powers that the Sultan is willing to accept Count Andrassy's recommendations, but is determined to permit no foreign interference or control in the execution of the reforms.

SPAIN.

THE ATTACK ON THE CARLIST POSITION NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL—DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from San Sebastian, summarizes the results of the fighting on Tuesday. On the right and centre beyond Hernani the Alfonsists were successful. On the left, if they really seriously intended to penetrate to Vera, they were completely baffled. Gen. Moriones returned to San Sebastian, escorted by two battalions of troops, and camped on the captured positions. The writer gives the following description of the fighting on the Vera road:

"Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Alfonsists seemed to be successful. At the foot of the conical hill on the slope of the great three-crowned mountain, where a Carlist battalion was intrenched, the two parties exchanged fire for an hour. At 4 o'clock the Alfonsists attempted to advance with the bayonet, but they recoiled before the steady fire from the trenches. Then I could see the Carlists leaving their positions and charging down the hill after their retreating foes. An intervening slope hid the combatants from sight, but from the nearer approach of the sound of musketry, and the incessant fire of the artillery from the Alfonsist forts, I judged the Carlists were following up their successes."

The writer concludes: "It is generally believed here that a simultaneous movement is being made in the Provinces of Navarre and Biscay. If so, a very few days will prove whether Carlism is ended or another campaign is to drag through the coming Summer."

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 27.—At Garatamendi yesterday the Royalists captured sixty Carlists, one cannon, and one mortar. Gen. Loma continues his advance into the interior of Biscay. A battle is imminent in the Urola Valley.

CASTELAR TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—Señor Castelar has announced that he will take his seat in the Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE CHURCH OF ROME—DECLARATION OF A ROMAN NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Voce della Verita,* (newspaper,) of Rome, noticing the report published in the English papers of secret negotiations between the Extremists of the Anglican clergy and the Vatican, looking to the secession to Rome of the whole body of Ritualists, strenuously denies the existence of any such negotiations. It says there is a powerful, but not a secret, movement among the English Protestant clergy toward a return to the glorious unity of the church.

Rev. Frederick George Lee, the Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, to whom the Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent credited the letter to Archbishop Manning, and the promotion of the petition to the Pope on the subject, writes to the *Guardian,* indignantly denying any connection therewith.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation revoking the application of the Peace Preservation act to the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and portions of the counties of Fermanagh and Down.

STOCKS, MONEY, AND COTTON.

CONDITION OF THE LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS AND THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The London stock market has again been quiet and without feature, excepting a speculative activity in Egyptian securities at the close of the week upon rumors of various tenor, none of which are confirmed by the press or other authoritative reports. The statements were chiefly in connection with Mr. Cave's mission and the amount and disposition of the floating debt. Some classes of Egyptians show a decline of from one to two and a half per cent. on the week. Some of the Turkish loans have also relapsed one or two per cent., and others show an equal advance. The Spanish Government loan has improved one per cent. Consols are three-sixteenths better on the week, but declined yesterday and to-day notwithstanding the favorable bank statement and the improved condition of the European bourses. Americans continued strong throughout the week. British railways have improved. The reduction in the bank rate had little effect in the open market, which was weak, with a downward tendency. Money has been in fair demand on the Stock Exchange for the purposes of the fortnightly settlement.

At Liverpool cotton has been in good demand throughout the week, but with the continued abundant supply, prices of some descriptions have been in favor of buyers. In American descriptions there has been a good business. The irregularity in prices noted last week has disappeared, but the demand is still freely met, and quotations are unchanged. Sea Island cotton is in moderate demand. In futures there has been a fair amount of business, and after some slight fluctuations prices are about where they were last Friday.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Eastern Telegraph Company publishes an official telegram from Barrot Bey, of the Khédive's household, dated at the palace, Cairo, denying the rumors prevalent in London in regard to Egyptian finances, and guaranteeing the following intelligence as from a sure source: Mr. Cave, the British Commissioner, having obtained all the information required, contemplates returning to England shortly, as the Government wishes to confer with him. Mr. Cave has made no unfavorable report on Egyptian finances.

The *Daily News* states that on Mr. Cave's return the Government intends, in accordance with a request of the Khédive, to send out two financiers, who will hold office under the Khédive.

RIO COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 28.—Coffee quiet; prices are maintained. Exchange on London, 26⅞.

GERMANY.

OPPOSITION TO THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN POSEN—ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says there is great agitation in Posen over the proposed law to make the use of the German language compulsory in public offices and courts of law. Indignation meetings are organizing, and petitions to the Emperor against the measure preparing.

The Government is apprehensive of disturbances on the occasion of Archbishop Ledochowski's liberation next week, and is taking precautions against them. The Reichstag has rejected additions to the Penal Code, further restricting the clergy by prohibiting the posting of objectionable communications on the church doors.

At a meeting of the representatives of all branches of the Arnim family, a petition to the Emperor was adopted praying for the pardon of Count Henry von Arnim.

EMIGRATION AGENCIES IN THE PENAL CODE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Berlin telegram in the *News* says the Reichstag has modified the proposed clause of the Penal Code, prohibiting emigration agencies by adopting an amendment punishing agents only for wilful misrepresentations.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

A BRITISH WAR VESSEL TO TAKE LIEUT. CAMERON'S PARTY FROM LOANDA.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Government has ordered her Majesty steam-ship Sirius to proceed from the Island of Ascension, where she is now stationed, to Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, and to take aboard the party of Lieut. V. L. Cameron, who has just marched through the southern central part of Africa from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. The Lieutenant's native escort will be taken to Zanzibar. Later advices from Loanda report that Lieut. Cameron's health is fully restored.

FRANCE.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES FOR THE SEINE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—It is stated that the Radicals and M. Gambetta have come to an agreement. The former will accept the candidature of M. Freycinet for the Senate, in consideration of M. Gambetta's accepting MM. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Floquet, and Peyrat.

HUNGARY.

DEATH OF M. DEAK.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch from Buda-Pesth to the *Times* announces the death of M. Deak. During yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Diet, news was received that M. Deak was dying. The House immediately adjourned. All the afternoon anxious crowds surrounded the residence of the dying statesman. M. Deak died at 10:30 P. M.

THE VATICAN.

NOMINATION OF TWENTY-TWO BISHOPS.

ROME, Jan. 28.—At the Consistory the Pope nominated twenty-two Bishops, including Carmene, Bishop of Martinique; Paya, Bishop of Manila; Moran, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, and Twigg, Bishop of Pittsburg.

HAYTI.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION—JACMEL TAKEN BY THE INSURGENTS—THE FOREIGN CLUB AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—A revolution has broken out in Hayti. The revolutionists are in possession of Jacmel. The President has ordered the Foreign Club at Port-au-Prince to be closed; but Mr. Bassett, the United States Minister, who is the President of the Club, has refused to accede to the demand.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

AN INSURGENT RAID INTO CIENFUEGOS—A COAST STEAMER BURNED BY THE RAIDERS.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, via KEY WEST, Jan. 28.—A report is current here that the insurgents on Tuesday last entered the City of Cienfuegos and helped themselves to different articles. They afterward moved toward the bay, and then set fire to a coast steamer lying at the wharf. Particulars of the affair are wanting.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 28.—Col. C. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati, is here with a proposition, backed by prominent Cincinnati capitalists, to lease the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, if that city will complete the road from Nicholasville to Chattanooga. The company propose to use the road already built through Kentucky to Lexington, and occupy and operate the Southern road as fast as sections of five miles long are completed, they to pay Cincinnati an equable portion of the gross receipts, and transport all material required by the Trustees of the Southern road, to be carried from the Ohio River to any point on the line, at the actual cost of transportation. This will practically give Cincinnati a completed road to Chattanooga, and possibly save that city between two and three million dollars of what it would cost if the road was built to Lexington.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department received information to-day of the arrest, in San Francisco, by one of its agents, of J. Nicholson Elbert, formerly of New-York and Philadelphia, who was indicted at the last term of the United States Court in New-York for forging the transfer certificate of a $5,000 five-twenty bond, and obtaining $4,000 from Dr. Townsend, of Philadelphia, thereon. The transaction took place nearly a year ago, Elbert leaving Philadelphia, after getting the money, for parts unknown. He was recently located in San Francisco, and the indictment was forwarded to the agent of the Secret Service. He was arraigned before the District Court in San Francisco yesterday, and remanded for extradition to New-York.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28.—It is certain that the total amount in various securities taken by the burglars from the Northampton National Bank will be quite as great as the $720,000 previously reckoned. The bank authorities do not themselves yet know how much the private securities will foot up, as they were not accustomed to examine this property. It seems likely that from $200,000 to $300,000 of negotiable private property was stolen, besides the registered bonds and certified stock. How the bank itself stands appears from this official letter:

To Oscar Edwards, President Northampton National Bank:

I have examined the condition of your bank and find that there has been abstracted in money and available assets property amounting in cash value to $76,250; I also find that of property held by the bank as collateral, and which can be made available, there has been taken in cash value $35,700, making a total possible loss to the bank of $111,250. The bank had a surplus of $239,379. After charging off the entire loss there will be a surplus to the credit of the bank of $127,420. Upon this certainly you are to be congratulated.

(Signed,) DANIEL NEEDHAM, National Bank Examiner.

There is yet no trace of the burglars, and it seems certain that they have reached New-York or Boston or both. It is the opinion of the best bank authorities that the robbers will not attempt to work off their plunder, but are waiting for a compromise.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* has the following additional particulars of the Northampton Bank robbery: It is generally believed at Northampton to-day that the loss by robbery of the Northampton National Bank has been under-stated, and that the aggregate actually reaches, if it does not exceed, $1,000,000. Many of the losers are silent, still declining to say how much they lost. It has come out to-day that the town of Northampton is a loser to a considerable extent, the burglars taking a pile of bonds deposited there by the authorities. Capt. Samuel Parsons' pile of railroad and other securities amounting to about $15,000 is gone, and also some owned by Isaac S. Parsons. A very large amount, perhaps one-half of the stolen securities, are negotiable, and the robbers are likely to realize well in spite of the efforts of the owners. Mr. Hinckley, one of the heaviest losers of negotiable bonds, has recollected or secured from previous owners the numbers of all his bonds, and forwarded the same to the Stock Exchanges in New-York and Boston to prevent their transfer. O. G. Spellman, of Williamsburg, does not know the numbers of his bonds; neither do quite a number of the losers. The bank itself does not suffer greatly. It has been ascertained that the burglars rode from Springfield to Northampton on Tuesday night, with a fast team engaged at Burr's livery stable about two weeks previous, by a man who said they wanted to go to a surprise party at Holyoke; when the team was returned on Wednesday morning the horses showed signs of hard driving, and were very much exhausted. The hostler gives a very clear description of the man who hired and returned the team, and it is surmised that he was the manager of the job.

THE WESTERN TURFMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Convention of Western Turfmen held its second session in this city to-day. There was a smaller attendance than on the first day, and it was evident that considerable dissatisfaction because of the actions of the previous day's session existed. A resolution was passed indorsing Col. Abner Taylor as first, and C. J. Hamlin as second choice for the Presidency of the National Association at the election to take place in New-York in February. It was decided to call another meeting before the approach of the coming trotting season if found necessary. During the day a protest against the Board of Errors was circulated, and received the signatures of the leading men present. It suggests that the National Turf Congress adopt some cheaper and simpler mode of adjudicating cases which may arise in the West, and one which will be equally applicable to all sections of the country.

NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS FAILURES.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* business change lists to-morrow will contain the following particulars of failures and suspensions: A meeting of the creditors of A. W. Lovering, bookseller, suspended, will take place on Monday. It is thought the liabilities, including indorsements, will figure up $150,000. Some of the indebtedness is in favor of parties in England, but is principally owned in Boston and New-York. The assets are now figured up, but the stock in trade, as is shown by an account which has just been taken, amounts to some sixty thousand dollars. At a meeting of the creditors of Mathew Snelling & Co., dealers in small wares, Boston, a statement was submitted showing liabilities of $85,345 87 and assets of $37,005 61. George Sexton, general store, of Warehouse Point, Conn., has failed; liabilities, $30,000. The Connecticut Granite Company at Stony Creek, are reported failed. J. Milliken & Co., oil dealers, of Charlestown, Mass., who recently failed, have settled for thirty cents on the dollar. C. H. Stearns, ship stores, of Boston, is reported failed. N. C. Howard, shoe manufacturer, of Brockton, is reported failed; his liabilities are between nine and ten thousand dollars. Thomas H. Reed, stoves, of Worcester, Mass., is reported suspended. Martin & Sawyer, butchers, of Auburn, Me., have failed; they did a large business in Western and native cattle; their liabilities are variously estimated from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars; it is said they offer twenty-five cents on the dollar.

MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Jan. 28.—On Tuesday afternoon Adolphus Moore, a prominent citizen of Alabama County and a member of the manufacturing firm of Holt & Moore, at Haw River Station, was shot by George W. Swepson, widely known in connection with the financial history of North Carolina. Mr. Moore died last night at 6 o'clock. Mr. Moore was passing the house of Mr. Swepson on a gunning expedition, when an altercation took place between the two, resulting in the shooting of Mr. Moore with a rifle by Swepson. The friends of the latter claim that it was an act of self-defense. The examination before the Magistrate has not yet been concluded. The deposition of Mr. Moore was taken before his death, but the results have not yet been made public.

TEMPORARILY INSANE.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 28.—At 3 o'clock A. M. Norman Halladay, a respectable farmer, went to his insane father's room to watch him during the balance of the night. An hour later screams from the old gentleman aroused the family, who, on entering the room, found the son dying from a terrible wound in the throat and the father sitting up looking at him. Beside the dying man was found a two-bladed knife, with which he had inflicted the wound. An inquest was held this afternoon, and a verdict rendered of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Jan. 28.—A run upon the Dime Savings Bank of this city was commenced on Wednesday and continued until this afternoon, when those who had drawn out their money found that the rumors which led to the run were without foundation in fact, and commenced to return their money. The bank is sound.

SEVERE GALE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The gale which prevailed Sunday last is represented by seafaring men to have been the most severe felt on the coast for years. Fears are entertained for the safety of the British ship Prince Umberto, which left this port for Portland on the 16th ult. She took a pilot on board off the Columbia River Bar on the 13th inst., but has not been seen or heard of since.

GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—The funeral of Gen. Gordon Granger, at Lexington to-day, was conducted under military escort. Rev. Paul Shipman officiated.

THE WHISKY RING.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE ARGUMENT IN THE M'KEE CASE AT ST. LOUIS—MORE INDICTMENTS AGAINST CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Upon the resumption of the McKee trial in the United States Circuit Court this morning Col. William H. Hatch, of Hannibal, Mo., addressed the jury, presenting the first of the closing arguments for the defense. He devoted himself to an analysis of the testimony for the Government, claiming to show that McKee was the victim of conspiracy on the part of Engelke, Fitzroy, Thorpe, and others, to drag him down, and throw in the shade the heinousness of their own crimes. Fitzroy's statement that he saw $480 paid to McKee was pronounced a base falsehood, and the unreasonableness of the circumstance and the conversation pointed out from the fact of the characters of the men and their previous nonacquaintance. Engelke's interview with McKee at the *Globe* office was admitted as a fact, but Engelke's version of the subject matter was declared wholly false on the testimony of Bohle, Maguire and Hardaway, whose statements went to show that Engelke visited McKee to secure his influence with the Collector to release some liquors seized in Colorado, preventing an exposure of the Ring. Col. Hatch also dwelt at great length on the confessions of the Government's principal witnesses, that they had been guilty of stealing, of perjury, and of arson.

District Attorney Dyer followed Col. Hatch and made a general review of the testimony brought out on the trial. He said the Government was obliged to introduce confessed conspirators in order to unfold the gigantic swindle upon the revenue, and he claimed their testimony left no doubt of the guilt of those against whom they testified. He showed the relations of McKee with McDonald and Joyce, already convicted, and how essential it was to have him in the Ring, that he might, through his great influence, protect them from the powers at Washington. He claimed that Maguire's testimony clearly established McKee's complicity with the Ring; that Leavenworth's declarations of having paid him money were proved; that the discrepancies between Fitzroy's, Concannon's, and Engelke's evidence were immaterial, as they had no real bearing on the case; that Bohle's version of the interview between McKee and Engelke had no strength, as it did not hang together; that whether Engelke sought his influence to obtain the release of his whisky seized in Colorado or not, there was no doubt that he saw McKee about getting the Busby distillery for Hardaway. This is supported in all material points by other witnesses, and there is no question but that Hardaway was soon after making crooked whisky at this distillery without paying a cent to the Ring. Counsel analyzed all the testimony, and insisted that the prosecution had clearly proved the existence of a conspiracy and McKee's connection with it.

ILLICIT WHISKY SOLD BY AUCTION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The distillery of Bevis & Frazer, seized by the Government in May last, was sold at auction yesterday by United States Marshal Leffingwell for $11,100. Also forty-one barrels of high-wines at $1.04½ per gallon. To-day the Marshal also sold 1,218 barrels of whisky, belonging to R. W. Ulrici, seized at the same time, for about $75,000.

THE CHICAGO INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—There was more excitement in the Whisky Ring circles to-day, the United States Grand Jury returning indictments against eleven of the distillers whose places were seized during the last raids in December. The bail of each is fixed at $5,000. They will appear to-morrow and enter into recognizance.

The names of those indicted are: H. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer; Frederick Reed, his son-in-law; Orlando B. Dickinson, Jonathan Able, Edward F. Lawrence, and seven others, all being whisky distillers. Each of the indictments contains several counts, charging that the defendants, during 1874 and 1875, have removed large quantities of distilled liquors from their distilleries without having paid tax thereon. The number of gallons is specified at from 5,000 to 100,000. The indictments also charge a conspiracy to defraud the United States of revenue, with certain persons named, being chiefly those who have pleaded guilty. The amount of bail was fixed in each case at $5,000.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CASES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Gen. Brodey, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, yesterday presented to the United States Grand Jury a list of names of a number of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, asking that the parties be indicted for refusing or failing to produce their books for examination. The Grand Jury has presented a batch of informations, but their nature was not made public. It is supposed that writs will be issued for the arrest of the parties named.

THE BOSTON FORGER.

STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE THE ARREST OF E. D. WINSLOW—A MEETING OF CREDITORS TO BE HELD NEXT MONDAY.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The authorities have taken a new step to secure E. D. Winslow, and the result will probably be known within a few hours. On definitely ascertaining that the fugitive was en route for Rotterdam, and could not be taken from the steamer on which he is a passenger, it was decided to make a special request of the Government of Holland for the surrender of Mr. Winslow on his arrival in that country. Accordingly Gov. Rice, Attorney General Train, and Mayor Cobb, telegraphed Representatives Harris and Pierce, at Washington, asking them to use their influence with the Minister from Holland to induce his Government, under the circumstances, to deliver to our Government the body of Mr. Winslow. Such a request it is in the power of any Government to grant between whom and the United States no extradition treaty exists, and it is said that there are precedents for such a course. The steamer Rotterdam is due at Rotterdam on Wednesday next, and if in the meantime the authorities of Holland should consent to surrender Mr. Winslow, he will at once be returned to Boston to answer for his crimes.

An informal meeting of Winslow's creditors will be held at the *Daily News* office on Monday next. It is now stated that his skillful forgeries indicate that he had a confederate, as he was not an expert penman.

The President of the Boston *Post* Company authorizes the statement that at a meeting of stockholders, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved that the publication of the paper and the other business of the company should be maintained without any interruption. A large proportion of the stock is in the hands of strong parties, who will not suffer the valuable franchise of the paper or other interests of the property to be jeopardized in the least.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 417; California, 84¾; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 58; Chollar, 99; Savage, 22¼; Imperial, 9¼; Mexican, 19½; Gould & Curry, 22¼; Best & Belcher, 61½; Hale & Norcross, 59½; Crown Point, 22½; Yellow Jacket, 97; Empire, 5¾; Alpha, 24¼; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 19¾; Sierra Nevada, 23¼; Exchequer, 13½; Overman, 61¼; Justice, 27½; Caledonia, 31½.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Alfred Reddick, a youth sixteen years of age, formed a *liason* some months ago with the wife of David Rees, in Nashville, Tenn. To-day Mrs. Rees forbade Reddick coming to see her, and some time later he went into her husband's apartment, procured a pistol, and killed himself. Reddick seemed passionately fond of Mrs. Rees. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of suicide, and charged the woman with being the cause of the deed.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

RESACA AND THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. BOYNTON IN REPLY TO GEN. KILPATRICK—CRITICISM OF THE LATTER'S LETTERS—PUBLIC RECORDS AND PRIVATE LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Kilpatrick has ridden a long way from Resaca, where, in retrospective vision, he performed such wonders, since the opportunity was given him to explain how he came to treat your readers to so minute and circumstantial an account of his effective deeds before that town, when in fact he was not at any time during the movement, or until a day after it had ended, even on the same side of the mountains with Resaca.

It is pertinent to bring both Gen. Kilpatrick and his readers back to this matter, since, in his letters on the March to the Sea, now to be noticed, he deals so largely in his own vivid recollections.

He may still suppose he was really with Gen. McPherson, as he declares he was with his whole cavalry force, in the first advance on Resaca, and that the records, including his own, heretofore produced to prove he was not there were not of sufficient consequence to call for any notice.

But since those records were printed some others have come to hand which not only show that Gen. Kilpatrick and his command were not with McPherson on the day in question, (May 9,) as has been already shown, but go further and show where he was.

The following letter as to what he did not do, from Gen. W. T. Clark, Chief of Staff to Gen. McPherson at the time, is commended to Gen. Kilpatrick's notice:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have your note of the 11th inst., in which you request me to refer to my records and inform you "whether Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry passed through Snake Creek Gap, in advance of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 8th of May, 1864, and whether the cavalry took part in the first advance on Resaca, May 9, and when it actually joined the Army of the Tennessee."

After looking over my papers, I find that the Army of the Tennessee moved from Villanow and occupied Snake Creek Gap on the 8th of May, the Sixteenth Corps, Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding, having the advance that day, followed by the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. Logan commanding.

Gen. Kilpatrick was not with us that day, and we had no mounted force except the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, which led Gen. Dodge's Corps, being part of his command.

At daylight on the 9th the Army of the Tennessee moved forward upon Resaca. Gen. Dodge still leading, Gen. Sweeny's Division, with the same mounted infantry, having the head of column, and constantly skirmishing with the enemy.

As the Army neared Resaca Gen. Dodge took position on the left of the road, Gen. Logan deploying to the right.

Gen. Dodge made determined efforts to reach the railroad, keeping up sharp skirmishing till near sunset. It was found impossible to make a general assault before dark, and the command was accordingly ordered by Gen. McPherson to retire and take up a fortified position near the mouth of the Gap. It was midnight before Gen. Dodge got into camp.

The enemy opposed our advance, with cavalry, artillery, and infantry. A small detachment of mounted men from Gen. Dodge's command succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires, and burning a wood station.

On the evening of the 10th Gen. Kilpatrick reported to Gen. McPherson with his division of cavalry, the first time he had appeared on that side of the mountain. Had a division or brigade of good cavalry been with us on the 9th, I think we could have cut the railroad at some point.

You will find from the field orders, letter books, and record of events, on the tri-monthly returns of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, during the month of May, that the statements I have made are completely substantiated.

I hand you my official map, showing all the camps, marches, and battles of the Army of the Tennessee during the Atlanta campaign.

Gen. Kilpatrick was wounded in the leg during the attack in the second advance on Resaca, the 13th. I saw him and talked to him as he was going off the field.

I do not think he will say, upon reflection, that he was with our command during the first attack upon Resaca on the 8th and 9th.

He took his leave of absence the day after he was wounded, the 14th, and did not join us again till July. Very truly yours, W. T. CLARK.

The following from Gen. Smith D. Atkins, who at the time commanded the Ninety-second Illinois, in Gen. Kilpatrick's command, and afterward commanded one of his brigades, and who kept a complete journal of events, shows that Kilpatrick and his command were quiet in camp at Trickum Post Office during the whole of McPherson's first move, which is on the other side of the mountain from Resaca, and at least twenty-five miles from the point where the attempt was made by McPherson to reach the railroad. The letter is dated Jan. 15, 1876:

* * * "Gen. Kilpatrick was clearly mistaken in supposing that his cavalry division took part in the *first* advance through Snake Creek Gap, and the demonstration on Resaca. * * * On Sunday, May 8, 1864, his division moved to Villanow, and saw McPherson's corps pass toward Snake Creek Gap, when his division fell back to Trickum Post Office, and lay still on the 9th, and marched at noon on the 10th, getting through the Gap late at night, and camped among the infantry at the mouth of the Gap on the east."

This agrees with the report of Gen. George H. Thomas, in which it is stated that on the 8th of May "Kilpatrick communicated with Gen. McPherson's command at Villanow, and then returned to Trickum."

If Gen. Kilpatrick shall see fit to notice this chapter of his romance, will he also be pleased to state how it happened that after Gen. Sherman had, as he [Kilpatrick] says, given him the whole plan of the movement through Snake Creek Gap five days before, which plan, as Sherman says, was to "break the railroad good," he [Gen. Kilpatrick] having his whole division across the railroad in the forenoon, and supported there by a corps of infantry, [see Kilpatrick's account in THE TIMES of his advance on Resaca,] and being fortified across the railroad all day, and in virtual undisturbed possession of it, he never even tore up a rail? Of course the answer is: "*Because he was not there to do it!*" And if Gen. Kilpatrick had not been a very wild romancer, it would have occurred to him that this part of his story overthrew all the rest.

This further review of Resaca is needed as a starting-point from which to fully appreciate the still more wonderful recollections which Gen. Kilpatrick has concerning the origin of the March to the Sea. If his memories of this matter run counter to Gen. Sherman's, as they do, and flatly contradict official records, which they do, and fly wildly in the face of Gen. Sherman's own letters, which they also do, so much the worse for Sherman's recollections and letters, and so much the worse for the records.

Says Gen. Kilpatrick, rolling back the tide of time:

"I date the origin of Sherman's march not to Sept. 12, 1864, nor to April, or January, of that year, but to a time, and place, and circumstance that should never be forgotten. I refer the reader back to the *16th day of October*, 1861. It was on that day, at Louisville, Ky., that Gen. Sherman proposed to the Secretary of War, (Hon. Simon Cameron,) among other things, a grand campaign to the sea that would have completely and permanently severed the Confederacy, and for this proposition, embodying other necessary operations, Gen. Sherman was pronounced '*insane*.'"

The attention of Senator Cameron having been called to this most preposterous assumption, he *authorizes* the statement that nothing of the kind and nothing approaching it was alluded to by Gen. Sherman or any one else on that occasion.

But, continues Gen. Kilpatrick, waxing warm with his subject:

"Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Illinois, a distinguished soldier and noble gentleman of my own command, in a letter sent me a day since, truly says: 'Gen. Sherman needs not the influence of your pen or mine to vindicate him from the aspersions of his enemies; his grand war record has done that for him.' So it has, and at the same time covered with shame those who so cruelly wronged him then, and will, ultimately, those who defame him now."

This paragraph presents one of the most remarkable performances of Gen. Kilpatrick in the rôle of critic. The whole of the letter of Gen. Atkins here referred to is in Washington, and will now be presented. It came in this way: Hon. H. C. Burchard, the well-known member of the House from Illinois, has been an interested reader of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*, and of the controversies which the book has called out. Upon reading Gen. Kilpatrick's romance in regard to Resaca, Mr. Burchard, remembering that his friend, Gen. Atkins, commanded a regiment, the Ninety-second Illinois, in Kilpatrick's Division, and that he had kept a diary of each day's events, and had afterward printed a history of his command, wrote to Gen. Atkins, asking him as to the facts of Kilpatrick's movements about Resaca. In the meantime THE TIMES had printed records to show that Gen. Kilpatrick was not in the movement at all, and the latter, it seems, was casting around for some one to help him out of the scrape. When Mr. Burchard's letter arrived, Gen. Atkins had just answered Gen. Kilpatrick, and, as Mr. Burchard asked for the same information, a copy of the letter to Gen. Kilpatrick was inclosed to him. A reading of the letter will show why Gen. Kilpatrick used only the sentence which he quotes above. The whole of the letter would have shown that he had no part in the movement of the 9th, into which he wrote himself so extensively in his letter to THE TIMES. The full letter is as follows:

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 12, 1876.

DEAR BURCHARD: I have your esteemed favor of the 10th inst., and one from Gen. Kilpatrick of same date, saying he was defending Sherman from his critics, and asking me, "Did we not take part in the first advance on Resaca? Did we pass through the Gap in advance of infantry?" In reply I wrote him, and for your information (as you appear from your letter to have read Gen. Kilpatrick's letter in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which I have not seen, and to have become interested in Kilpatrick's vindication of Sherman,) I send you a copy of my letter to Kilpatrick, as follows:

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 12, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: On Sunday, the 8th of May, 1864, your division of cavalry marched early to Villanow, drove in a rebel picket, and awaited the passage of McPherson's corps toward Snake Creek Gap, Gen. G. M. Dodge's division leading, with the Eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry in the advance, under the command of Lieut. Col. Jesse Phillips. The Eighth Illinois drove the rebels out of the gap, and Dodge's division, on debouching from the gap on the side toward Resaca, instead of supporting Phillips, as it might, and as I think it should have done, and capturing Resaca, then but lightly garrisoned, threw up heavy earthworks facing Resaca, covering the gap.

On the 9th your division lay in camp, sending out scouting parties. (Italics supplied.) On the 10th your division marched into the Gap, and camped for the night amid the infantry. On the 11th your cavalry division still lay in camp, and infantry columns came pouring in. On the 12th, about noon, your division, yourself in command, my regiment, the Ninety-second Illinois, in advance, made a reconnoissance from Snake Creek Gap toward Dalton, and drove the enemy about three miles and held them until McPherson's corps, which had advanced two miles, threw up breastworks. On the 13th May, 1864, your division of cavalry, yourself in command, marched early with orders to take and hold the Cross Roads west of Resaca. In the charge upon the heavy rebel picket at the Cross Roads you were wounded. The Cross Roads was taken by your division, and the enemy pushed beyond it, and held it until the infantry had deployed and advanced upon the fortified works of Resaca.

But General, by that time the rebels had fallen back from Dalton, and held Resaca in heavy force, with good fortifications and heavy siege artillery. Had Gen. Dodge with his division have dodged into Resaca on Sunday, the 8th of May, instead of dodging back to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap and fortifying and awaiting the assembling of all of Sherman's Army, it is my individual opinion that the rebel Army would have been then and there bagged, or, at least, broken up and scattered in squads and detachments, without being able to escape with a hoof or a wheel. I think that on Sunday evening, the 8th of May, McPherson's corps might have been and ought to have been in the possession of Resaca and fortifying facing north; and I think that if Gen. Logan's division instead of Dodge's had been in advance that day it would have supported the gallant Phillips and his regiment, the Eighth Illinois, and have captured Resaca before sundown on Sunday, May 8, 1864.

This I have written in reply to your letter of the 10th, hastily obtaining my date from a diary kept at the time, with no wish or thought of casting blame upon any one or vindicating any one. Gen. William T. Sherman needs not the influence of your pen or mine in vindication from his critics. His grand war record will forever vindicate itself.

With highest esteem, I am, General, yours very truly, SMITH D. ATKINS.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, Little Falls, N. Y.

I would write more in reply to yours of the 10th, but think this will be more than you will care to read. Yours truly, SMITH D. ATKINS.

Hon. H. C. BURCHARD, Washington, D. C.

From this letter Gen. Kilpatrick, had he quoted it in full, could have told his readers where he was and where he was not about Resaca.

Gen. Kilpatrick next presents with much flourish a long account of Gen. T. J. Wood's version of what took place at the council between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Sherman at Louisville, Oct. 11, 1861. This occupies nearly a column of THE TIMES, and is given as if it were entirely new, and as if made to him "in the Fall of 1868, by Major Gen. Thomas J. Wood, at Dayton, Ohio." The reader of Gen. Kilpatrick's communication will hardly be prepared to hear that this statement of Gen. Wood was made in August, 1866, and that Gen. Sherman spreads it at length in the first volume of the *Memoirs*, where it occupies four pages in fine type. The part of it on which Gen. Kilpatrick relies for his whimsical theory is this:

"Gen. Sherman, ascending from the consideration of the narrow question of the political and military situation in Kentucky, and the extent of force necessary to redeem the State from thraldom, forecasting in his sagacious intellect the grand and daring operation which, *three years afterward, he realized in a campaign, taken in its entirety, without a parallel in modern times*, expressed the opinion that *to carry the war to the Gulf of Mexico*, and destroy all armed opposition to the Government in the entire Mississippi Valley, at least two hundred thousand troops were absolutely requisite."

While Gen. Sherman himself prints this statement, it never occurred to him, as it has to Gen. Kilpatrick, that this was the occasion when he first thought of the march to the sea. For, further on in the *Memoirs*, Gen. Sherman fixes the date when the idea of such a march entered his mind, as three years later. On page 166, Vol. II., Gen. Sherman says:

"I have often been asked by well-meaning friends, when the thought of that march first entered my mind. I knew that an army which had penetrated Georgia as far as Atlanta could not turn back. It must go ahead; but when, how, and where depended on many considerations. As soon as Hood had shifted across from Lovejoy's to Palmetto I saw the move in my 'mind's eye;' and, after Jeff. Davis' speech at Palmetto, of Sept. 26, I was more positive in my conviction, but was in doubt as to the time and manner. When Gen. Hood first struck our railroad above Marietta we were not ready, and I was forced to watch his movements further till he had 'caromed off' to the west of Decatur. Then I was perfectly convinced, and had no longer a shadow of doubt. The only possible question was as to Thomas' strength and ability to meet Hood in the open field."

Hood shifted to Palmetto, Sept. 21, 1864; Davis' speech was on Sept. 26; Hood moved to the west of Decatur Oct. 26; so that Sherman, differing just three years with Kilpatrick in his dates, fixes the following points as those which he recollects about the matter: The move was, in his "mind's eye," Sept. 21, 1864. He was still in doubt about the time and manner of it after Sept. 26, but on Oct. 26, 1864, the move was clear in his mind.

This is the way Gen. Sherman recollects it, even after his memory had been refreshed by this full reprint of Gen. Wood's statement. But then every body in the Army knew Gen. Kilpatrick's power of recollection, and it can only be accounted for by the supposition that he always remembered with the full force of his entire division of horse, or, as it were, with five or six thousand horse power.

Coming down a few years in his wonderful narrative, Gen. Kilpatrick says:

"As far back as April, 1864, when I had the honor to report to Gen. Sherman at Nashville, Tenn., to take command of a portion of his cavalry, in speaking to me of his future operations, and what might be expected of me, he took down a map of the United States and spread it out upon his knees, and after examining it intently for a few minutes, he passed his finger down along the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Milledgeville, from Milledgeville to Augusta, and then over into the State of South Carolina, and finally paused at a little village called *Branchville*, midway between Columbia and Charleston. 'There,' said he, 'do you see that point? Do you see all those railroads coming in there from Charleston, Orangeburg, and Augusta? It seems,' said he, 'to be only a place of small commercial importance; I don't believe there are over a half-dozen houses there, *but there is where I want some day to place my Army*.'"

Gen. Sherman's recollection differs from this, and flatly contradicts it. In his late speech before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Des Moines, he thus takes those to task who assume, as Gen. Kilpatrick now does, that he ought to have marched by way of Augusta:

"Some persons have seen fit to criticize the route pursued in our 'March to the Sea.' They say we should have marched by way of Augusta instead of Milledgeville. The men who say this now did not say it then. When a thing has been done it is easy enough to say it might have been done better some other way. I was there on the spot, possessed of as much knowledge of the actual condition of affairs to our front as any one else. On me clearly devolved the selection of the route of 'march,' and I have no hesitation in saying that it was 'fortunate' that we did not go by way of Augusta. The reasons then were known to many, if not all of you, that we should feign on Macon to the right and Augusta to the left, compelling the enemy to divide his forces for their defense while we passed between. We could not then afford to lie in siege before Augusta even for a week, because the necessity for food compelled us to move through new fields daily. Nor was Augusta of sufficient value to delay the great object an hour; indeed, remaining in the hands of the enemy, it compelled him to guard it again when we made the next march from Savannah northward, whereby we again diminished the opposition at those great rivers which crossed our path, where a few thousand men well handled could have delayed us for weeks and swelled the dangers and difficulties, already enough to make prudent and bold men shake their heads. I would not change the record if I could, and am perfectly content to leave time and the future to pass judgment on the wisdom or folly of the choice of routes. And I assert again, and with emphasis, that those who now contend that we should have marched to Richmond by way of Augusta and Salisbury did not say so, or think so, then; but that is an afterthought."

And yet here is Gen. Kilpatrick contradicting Sherman, and declaring that as far back as April, 1864, he fully intended to go by Augusta and quietly told Kilpatrick all about it.

Gen. Kilpatrick, now recollecting with full 6,000 horse power, continues:

"After the fall of Atlanta, and we had drawn back about the city, Gen. Sherman made me a visit at my head-quarters, and then told me, among other pleasant things, that he was soon to realize, he hoped, the great campaign foreshadowed at Nashville, and that he had selected me to command his cavalry; that my command was to be increased to fully 6,000, and just as soon as the Army had rested we would start. Hood was in our front, and must be watched till all was ready. This conversation was, I think, only a day or two after our return from Jonesburg and Lovejoy's Station."

The date of this return is thus fixed by Gen. Sherman on page 110 of the *Memoirs*, volume 2:

"Orders for this movement were made on the 5th of September, and three days were given for each Army to reach the place assigned it * * *."

A "day or two" after the 8th of September, then, Gen. Kilpatrick recollects that Sherman told him the Army would start on the great campaign as soon as it was rested. But Gen. Sherman, as has been seen, says that he did not even have the move to the sea in his "mind's eye" till Sept. 21, and that he was not decided about it till Oct. 26.

The tremendous horse-power of Gen. Kilpatrick's memory having been again illustrated, by your permission, in another letter, a compact citation from the records will be presented for the purpose of showing who originated the March to the Sea.

H. V. BOYNTON.

TOOMBS AGAIN TALKING.

UNDYING HATRED OF THE UNION.

SOUTHERN WHITE REPUBLICANS MALIGNED AND YANKEES RIDICULED—HE OFFERR TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION BY WHICH "THE PEOPLE" SHALL RULE AND "THE NIGGERS" NEVER BE HEARD OF.

Gen. Robert Toombs addressed the Democratic members of the Legislature of Georgia and others on Tuesday evening last, at the State Capitol, on the question of a constitutional convention. The Atlanta *Constitution* presents a pretty full report of his remarks, and from its columns we make the following extracts. Mr. Toombs said:

"Shall we change our organic law? That is the question which is before us. How shall we change it? When shall we change it? These are the questions to be considered. I answer that you should change it! Why should you change the organic law of this State? Because it is not your law. Because it does not represent the will of the people. Because you, who are the people of Georgia, never made it! I might speak here a month and only darken counsel with words. Governments are made for the benefit of the governed, and they can change and abolish the form of government at their pleasure. And now, the Legislature, just eight years from the moment this constitution was made—who made it?—it was made by your enemies, by poor, ignorant savages led by rogues, and to perpetuate the power of rogues—to-day, I say, the toiling millions are demanding of you if you will keep them under the burdens thus placed upon them. They would not hear to it heretofore—these fellows who wanted to be reconstructed—I never was very greatly reconstructed, you know—not even enough to be like the fellow in the play last night who was 'for the old flag and—an appropriation!' Ever since we have had organized governments in the world we have recognized the principle—but I believe it is almost forgotten by the people now—that governments are established for the benefit of the governed. But those fellows who made this constitution made it for the benefit of the governors. Nobody will dare say that it was made for the benefit of the people. It was made to plunder the people. It ought to be changed.

In 1865, when, as a punishment for our sins, our great cause fell, they came down upon us—you saw the soldiers when they overran us down here—the Prussian, the low Dutchman, the Irishman, and, worse than all, the Yankee thief! They said we have ruined, devastated, robbed, and ruined this country; but there is plenty of good stealing here yet! They said we will reconstruct them and make a new Constitution for the people. They did make it, and it was made at that time to facilitate robbery. They attempted to make it as a party. It was not the moral, or the religious, or the industrious, men—they were not the men who were called. They shut them out. They said no man of you, not even a Road Commissioner, shall have anything to do with this Government. As for these big rebels, we have run them all off. For myself, I preferred Paris to Fort Warren, and so I ran away. People who have been whipped once are not very brave afterward. I have known it down in my neighborhood that when a bully got whipped once he was not much account for anything afterward! But in saying this I do not reflect upon my people. I never saw my old brigade turn its back upon any men; they knew how to die but never to surrender! Our cause was not lost by the soldiers on the battle-fields, not by the brave people at home, but by bad management. The men who lost it didn't know any better, and I have forgiven them long ago.

This is not our Constitution. It violates the fundamental principles of society. Good government dispenses peace and rest to the good and innocent, and protects industry, not by stealing from one man to give to another—that is Yankee protection! They never caught a mackerel without a bounty, and never made a button without another bounty. They were always after a tariff, and that's the reason why, when I went into Congress thirty years ago, I was not willing to see you robbed!

You stand here with all that is worth preserving, inherited from the grand old Saxon race, ever more dishonored by that instrument. You ought to abolish it, because you didn't make it. Accursed be the people that will accept a fundamental law from another people. God Almighty curses such people, and my poor, weak curses follow His! Some such vagabonds went with those fellows. They said they were Confederates, but they bowed the knees and accepted the situation! Some of them stayed at home to make powder, and some to make—potash!

This constitution was made by these thieves to perpetuate themselves in power. What did they do? They extended the term of the Governor. Now you permit this to remain so. You have departed from every principle of a free people on earth. After having distinguished yourselves upon every field of battle from Gettysburg to the Gulf, you men of the South have become another people. It is sad—it makes my heart sick—but it is the truth! You have become another people. You suffer indignities to-day that, two years before it was put upon you, you thought you would have died first. You have gone on in sullen silence. You have let the alien and the foreigner come here and gather with the nigger, the carpet-bagger, and, the worst thing of all the things the world ever saw, the scallawag—the consummation of all villainy. I can respect the poor negro. He has many good qualities, and I like him. I can have some respect for the carpet-bagger. He comes down with his carpet-sack, and says he is here to make all he can in whatever way he can. He has loose morality, but there is some manhood in it. But when I come to the scallawag—they'll have to dig deeper in hell to get a place for him.

We got a good many honest fellows into the first Legislature, but I will tell you how we got them there. I will tell you the truth. The newspapers won't tell it to you. We got them there by carrying the black vote, by intimidation and bribery, and I helped to do it! I would have scorned the people if they had not done it! And I will buy them as long as they put beasts to go to the ballot-box! No man should be given the elective franchise who has not the intelligence to use it properly. The rogue should not have it, for government is made to punish him; the fool should not have it, for government is made to take care of him! Now, these miserable wretches—the Yankees—have injected five millions of savages into the stomach of our body politic, and the man who says he accepts negro suffrage, I say, accursed be he! I will accept everything; I will accept Grant and empire before I will accept such a Democrat! The poor, ignorant negro—talk of him governing you and me! It takes the highest order of intellect to govern the people, and these poor wretches talk of governing us! Why, they can't perpetuate their own negro power. In the countries where they were in the majority they did not preserve their power and perpetuate their rule. My remedy helped us to break that up. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation. I advised it and paid my money for it! You all know it, but won't say it. But I will say it, for I fear no man, and am prepared to render an account to none but the Great Judge, before whom I must appear in a few years, for my enemies have thought my services to my country so great that they have done me the honor to exclude me from again serving my people. I contest that honor with our chief, Mr. Davis. I am just as good as he is, and he is no better than I am. I demand that they shall place me beside him. I thank them for it! It is very few things that I have to thank them for, but I do thank them for that. I am entitled to the honor they thus dispensed, and I shall ask our representatives to demand it for me, for I fought for it, and to bring it about. I am, I believe, the only living secessionist to-day in the State of Georgia. This Constitution is a thievish thing, and robs the people. The largest county has the most representatives, no matter whether it is full of gophers or men! That's 'what's the matter with Hannah, now!' I don't want representation based on population alone; we never before had it so in Georgia. It was always based upon population and territory, and if you have a convention I can make you a constitution by which the people will rule and the nigger will never be heard of!"

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY BY THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were rendered: In case No. 805, Charles A. Braley, of Fall River, Mass., $1,323; No. 585, John A. Budlong, of New-Bedford, $501; No. 1,152, P. B. Coffin, administrator, of Nantucket, Mass., $375; No. 833, Solon Baker, of Yarmouth, Mass., $416 67; No. 178, William Jenkins, of Osterville, Mass., $770; No. 1,111, Claude Bonse, of San Francisco, Cal., $900. Cases submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel: No. 871, A. G. Jenney vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, John A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 1,147, John F. Hawes vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, John A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 1,148, John Joseph vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, John A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 1,240, Manuel P. De Silva vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, John A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 1,241, George DeL. Netto vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 573, Richard P. Baker vs. United States; Cornelius Cole for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 1,360, Antonio Silva vs. United States; Cornelius Cole for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 830, Charles Tucker vs. United States, in the matter of the bark Nye, destroyed by the Alabama; C. W. Clifford for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 649, Harriet S. Whittier, administratrix, vs. the United States; T. J. O. Fuller for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 560, W. H. Porter vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. No. 1,237, John W. Barker, Administrator, vs. United States; C. W. Clifford for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell for United States. Adjourned to Monday.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the number of soldiers' orphans in the care of the State of Pennsylvania reached 3,631 at the close of the year 1869, and thereafter the number at the close of each year has been steadily reduced, except that in 1871 there was a slight addition over the number in the schools at the close of 1869. Since 1871 the decrease in number has been carried forward steadily, and on May 31, 1875, the number of children in the schools was only 2,789. The Superintendent estimates that on May 31, 1879, there will not be more than six hundred orphans in the care of the State, and that no great hardship will arise from their discharge at that time under the law as it now stands. The number admitted to the schools since 1865 has been 7,858, and of these 3,443 were discharged because they had arrived at the age of sixteen years, 1,482 were discharged "on orders," and 162 died. The whole State expenditure for soldiers' orphans since the inauguration of the system has been $4,438,226, and the estimated cost for the three succeeding years in which the system will continue in operation is $1,400,000, including the amount now appropriated but not expended.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

LETTER FROM GEN. LONGSTREET TO A RELATIVE SOON AFTER ITS OCCURRENCE.

From the New-Orleans Republican.

We republished from *Scribner* on Saturday a letter from Gen. Lee to Jeff Davis, written on the 8th of August, 1863, in which the Confederate chieftain assumed all the responsibility for the disasters to his army at Gettysburg, and asked to be relieved from the command. There can be no doubt that this letter is genuine, and that Gen. Lee was entirely sincere in making the suggestions it contains. With this letter and the General's reasons for writing it, we have nothing further to do at present than call attention to the strong corroboratory relation it bears to one written by Gen. Longstreet, fifteen days before the former was penned. While Longstreet was encamped at Culpeper Court-house, he received a letter from his uncle, Dr. A. B. Longstreet, LL. D., of Columbus, Ga., in which the Doctor urged his nephew to publish some of the facts connected with the battle of Gettysburg, that his correct position and connection with that affair might be known. The General wrote to his uncle an answer, from which the subjoined extract is now published for the first time:

Gen. Longstreet was opposed to the policy of attacking the Union army at the cemetery, and so expressed himself to Gen. Lee, but was over-ruled by his commanding officer, and did the best he could to turn the mistake into success. His corps was first in readiness and first to make the attack. Other Confederate commanders were so tardy in coming into action that the day was lost. Lee saw and acknowledged his error, thus doing full justice to the survivors, though he could not restore to life the thousands of brave men slain in attempting to carry out his rash policy. Appended to Gen. Longstreet's letter is an extract from one written him some time ago by Capt. T. J. Goree, his aid de camp at Gettysburg:

CAMP, CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1863.

MY DEAR UNCLE: As to our late battle I cannot say much. I have no right to say anything, in fact, but will venture a little for you alone. If it goes to aunt and cousins it must be under promise that it goes no further. The battle was not made as I would have had it. My idea was to throw ourselves between the enemy and Washington, select a strong position, and force the enemy to attack us. So far as it is given to man the ability to judge, we may say with confidence that we should have destroyed the Federal Army, marched into Washington, and dictated our terms, or at least held Washington and marched over as much of Pennsylvania as we cared to had we drawn the enemy into attack upon our carefully chosen position in his rear. Gen. Lee chose the plans adopted, and he is the person appointed to choose and to order. I consider it a part of my duty to express my views to the commanding General. If he approves and adopts them, it is well; if he does not, it is my duty to adopt his views and to execute his orders as faithfully and as zealously as if they had been my own. I cannot help but think that great results would have obtained had my views been thought better of; yet I am much inclined to accept the present condition as for the best. I hope and trust that it is so.

Your programme would all be well enough were it practicable, and was duly thought of too. I fancy that no good ideas upon that campaign will be mentioned at any time that did not receive their share of attention and consideration by Gen. Lee. The few things that he might have overlooked himself I believe were suggested by myself. As we failed of success I must take my part of the responsibility. In fact, I would prefer that all the blame should rest on me. As Gen. Lee is our commander, he should have all the support and influence that we can give him. If the blame—if there is any—can be shifted from him to me, I shall help him and our cause by taking it. I desire, therefore, that all the responsibility that can be put upon me shall go there and remain there. The truth will be known in time, and I leave that to show how much of the responsibility of the attack at Gettysburg rests upon myself. * * * Most affectionately, yours,

J. LONGSTREET.

Dr. A. B. LONGSTREET, LL. D., Columbus, Ga.

Gen. Lee, in a letter written to Gen. Longstreet in January, 1864, says: "Had I taken your advice, [at Gettysburg,] instead of pursuing the course I did, how different all might have been." Capt. T. J. Goree, of Houston, Texas, in a letter to Gen. Longstreet, says: "Another important circumstance, which I distinctly remember, was in the Winter of 1864, when you sent me from East Tennessee to Orange Court-house with some dispatches to Gen. Lee. Upon my arrival there Gen. Lee asked me into his tent, where he was alone, with two or three Northern papers on his table. He remarked that he had just been reading the Northern official reports of the battle of Gettysburg; that he had become satisfied, from reading those reports, that if he had permitted you to carry out your plans on the third day, instead of making the attack on Cemetery Hill, we would have been successful."

MR. RANDALL AND GEN. THOMAS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE FORMER RECOMMENDING COL. THOMAS FOR A BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, was a War Democrat and early enlisted as a private in the Union Army. His company was placed in a regiment commanded by Col. George H. Thomas. About three months later he wrote the following letter to the Assistant Secretary of War, urging the selection of Col. Thomas as one of the new Brigadier Generals. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has reproduced it. The letter reads:

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 3, 1861.

FRIEND SCOTT: I hear you are the Assistant Secretary of War. Rest assured that no man delights more in your high promotion than I do. I notice the Government is now considering the appointment of proper persons to be Brigadiers General. In the name of God let them be men fully competent to discharge the duties of the positions to which they may be assigned. Inefficiency is the evil of the hour. My opinion is based upon an observation of near three months. Most of the time—in fact, nearly all the time—we have been under the command of Col. George H. Thomas, now commanding one of the brigades here. He is thoroughly competent to be Brigadier General, has the confidence of every man in his command, for the reason that they recognize and appreciate capacity, which, to them, in every hour of the day, is so essential to their safety. Now, let me, as a friend of this Administration, in so far as this war is concerned, and the preservation of this Union is involved, urge upon Gen. Cameron to select Col. Thomas as one of the number of proposed Brigadiers. His appointment would give renewed vigor and courage to this section of the Army. I am, as you perhaps know, a private in the First City Cavalry, of Philadelphia, and I never saw Col. Thomas until I saw him on parade, and our intercourse has been only such as exists between a Colonel and one of his soldiers, hence you can see my recommendation comes from pure motives, and is entirely free from social or political considerations. I speak for and write in behalf of the brave men who, in this hour of our country's peril, are coming forward and endangering their own lives, and, perhaps, leaving those most dear to them without a support. I write warmly because I think I know the necessity of the case. You will do the country a service by giving my letter a serious consideration. I hope to be in Washington some time about the 1st of September, when I shall try and see you. Will you please present my regards to Gen. Cameron, and if he has time to read this letter, hand it to him. Yours truly, SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT.

A BREAKFAST LOST.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* tells this piteous tale: "A well-known young man slept with a gentleman friend in his room on St. Martin street Saturday night, and next morning sent a negro with a dollar bill to have his breakfast ordered at a restaurant. The restaurant proprietor sent one of his negro servants with the dollar breakfast, but the latter, forgetting the number of the house on St. Martin street, concluded to try his luck at every door-bell on that avenue. He accordingly went from house to house ringing the door-bells and asking if any one had ordered breakfast. He could not find the owner of the breakfast, and proceeded three squares in the above manner, when, upon entering the yard of a well-known citizen, the waiter was beset by a hungry dog. He dropped the tray, breaking the dishes and scattering the victuals upon the pavement in his exit. Nor did he return, and the dog leisurely feasted upon the spoils. The young man never received his breakfast, nor has he made any complaint to the restaurateur."

OUTRAGEOUS CRUELTY.

A Texas mob has just been guilty of a most fiendish and unpardonable atrocity. Anthony Smith, a negro, who had murdered J. M. Baker, a young farmer, was tried and sentenced to be hanged at Cameron, and a telegram to the Galveston *News* says: "Just before daylight this morning an armed body of horsemen, forty or fifty strong, rode into Cameron and made their way to the jail. They forced an entrance, took the prisoner from his cell, and conducted him some miles out from the town, where they put him to death in a most horrible manner. The condemned and doomed negro was tied up by the hands, fuel collected and heaped under and around him, and a fire kindled, which gradually blazed and enveloped his body, burning it to a crisp. Not satisfied with the torture inflicted and the consequent death, the mob then riddled the charred remains with bullets. Judge Broaddus informs your reporter that most if not all the mob were from Bell County. He says it was an unparalleled case of lawlessness, inasmuch as the courts had shown such vigilance."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 28.

SENATE.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the House bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, which was read by title and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE HOUSE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill relating to the Centennial celebration of American independence, and recommended its passage. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for action on Monday next.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New-Mexico asking the passage of an act to admit that Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the other States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported back the papers relating to the claim of J. B. Eustis, for a seat as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana, with a written report, declaring that, in the opinion of the committee, there is no vacancy in the Senate, P. B. S. Pinchback having been elected United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1873. He recommended that the papers be laid on the table and printed. So ordered.

THE DISTRICT FUNDED DEBT.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the House Joint Resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury, subject to the requisition of said Commissioners and for other purposes.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted an amendment, providing that any issue of said bonds beyond the sum of $15,000,000, is hereby prohibited.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said that he did not think the amendment of his friend from Iowa went far enough. He therefore submitted the following as a substitute for that amendment:

And provided that the certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit, including those converted into 3.65 bonds, and those which have not been so converted, and the certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit or their successors in office, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000.

Mr. ALLISON said the amendment of Mr. Sargent might be added to that submitted by him. It would do no harm.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, inquired if the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent] thought that his amendment would stop the issue of 3.65 bonds. As long as Congress recognized these bonds the issue of them would be continued. He would undertake to say that the issue would go on until the amount reached $50,000,000, unless Congress stopped it. There must be some limit to this thing.

Mr. SARGENT said the object of his amendment was to cut off the power of the Commissioners to issue more bonds. He did not agree with the Senator from Iowa, [Mr. Allison,] or with the Senator from Texas, [Mr. Hamilton,] that there had been a violation of the law in the issue of these 3.65 bonds. The statute was somewhat loosely drawn. When it was before the Senate he [Mr. Sargent] tried to have it amended, but the session being far advanced it was deemed best to pass the bill as it came from the committee without amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said that the statement made by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] yesterday, that the District Commissioners had exceeded the powers conferred upon them, excited surprise. The gentlemen composing the Board of Commissioners were called here from private life, and were not residents of the district. They were men of the highest character, and on that account were called here to take the place of a local government which had given discontent to Congress.

Mr. Sherman then read from the act of June 20, 1874, creating the Board of Commissioners and Board of Audit, and said the Board of Audit was organized to examine all claims and report upon their validity. It there had been an over-issue of these bonds, the fault was with the Board of Audit, and not with the Commissioners. The act of June 20, 1874, contemplated that the Commissioners should go on and complete contracts already in existence. When they came here they found that law, which made it obligatory for them to execute these contracts, and the Board of Audit was expressly required to audit and pass upon all claims against the District arising from contracts made by the Board of Public Works. The District Commissioners had declined to carry on a great quantity of work. At the last session they reported to Congress that they had rejected contracts which would have involved the District Government in an expense of $500,000 if they had been executed. It is true that the amount involved in these contracts turned out to be larger than it was estimated, yet the contracts were valid, and the Commissioners were bound to execute them. He agreed that the plans adopted by the Commissioners secured to the city practical and useful results. They had done nothing which they had no right to do, and wherever doubts had arisen they had been decided fairly, and so as to promote the public good. He would be willing to pass a law prohibiting the Board of Audit from issuing any more certificates. As the case now stood, Congress had made a bad bargain, and there was no use to whine about it. If the $15,000,000 would cover the indebtedness, Congress ought to limit the amount of 3.65 bonds to that, and repeal the act conferring any power upon the Board of Audit. He said these 3.65 bonds were created by a law of the United States; they were signed by officers of the United States, and the faith of the United States was pledged for their redemption. There was an obligation on the part of the Government to pay the interest on them and establish a sinking fund to pay the principal. Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, and it was expressly stated in the act of June 20, 1874, that these bonds should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and from taxes levied by Congress. They were, in fact, a Government bond, precisely like every other bond of the United States, except in this case the taxes must be levied on the people of the District of Columbia, and for the payment of other bonds the taxes must be levied on the whole people. The appropriation to pay the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds should be made from the national Treasury, and whatever part of the amount must be paid by the people of the District should be collected and paid into the national Treasury.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said he agreed with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] as to the character of these bonds. By the act of June 20, 1874, Congress did intend to guarantee payment of the interest and principal of them, but he differed from the Senator as to the construction of the clause in regard to the power of the Commissioners. That clause was one of limitation. It said the Commissioners should not do certain things. It gave them power to protect and preserve improvements then existing or commenced, and not completed at the time of the passage of the act. He did not believe the Commissioners had committed intentional wrong. He read from the answer of Gov. Shepherd to the Committee of Investigation in 1874, showing that he stated it would cost $1,325,911 to complete contracts then being executed.

Mr. SARGENT said the committee did not insert a clause in the bill providing that the cost of completing such contracts should not exceed that sum. They simply stated that the Commissioners should exercise their judgment in regard to them.

Mr. ALLISON said the committee could not limit the sum required for their completion, as the whole system of sewerage was at that time incomplete, and no one could tell what it would cost. There were intimations enough to the Commissioners to indicate that extraordinary expenses should not be made. He agrees with the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] that the Government was bound to pay the interest and principal of the bonds, but did not agree with him that money to pay the interest should now be appropriated. A specific appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, which was intended to cover all the expenses of the District—the interest on these bonds as well as other expenses. If the construction put upon the act by the Senator from Ohio was the true one, then the Commissioners could continue to issue 3.65 bonds, and if improvements be continued the expense would be many millions.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he did not propose to review the action of the District Commissioners, because he had not had time to read their report. It might be asked why were the powers of the old Board of Public Works vested in these Commissioners? It was for the very purpose of enabling them to complete improvements already commenced. Work had been authorized by the old Government, and it was necessary that some public functionary should see to the completion thereof; but that gave the Commissioners no power to inaugurate great schemes of improvement. He quoted from the act of June 20, 1874, and argued that the 3.65 bonds were in no sense whatever a revenue of the District. The second section of that act provided that the current expenses of the District, such as support of the common schools, Police and Fire Departments, should be paid out of the current receipts from taxation, licenses, fines, &c. The issue of the 3.65 bonds was authorized to take up all the certificates of indebtedness which were then floating around and not worth sixty cents on the dollar. They were not forced upon contractors or any one else. The holders of these old certificates were given their choice to take the 3.65s or not. The President, before signing the act of June 20, sent a Message to Congress suggesting a higher rate of interest than 3.65. He [Mr. Thurman] thought then, and still thought, it was a very unusual proceeding on the part of the Chief Magistrate, but it was a very wise and proper one. That Message was referred to the committee, and a member of the committee explained to the President why it was not deemed expedient to pay more interest, after which the bill was signed.

The debate was continued at considerable length by Mr. Thurman, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. Conkling.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE STARKWEATHER.

At 3:30 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, and the action of the House taken thereon.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, the Senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the following select committee on "the real estate pool and the Jay Cooke indebtedness:" Mr. Glover of Missouri, Mr. New of Indiana, Mr. Lewis of Alabama, Mr. Pratt of Iowa, and Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. ELKINS, of New-Mexico, presented a memorial of the Territorial Legislature for an enabling act, and the admission of New-Mexico as a State. Referred.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates $922,847. It fixes the pay of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia at $14,000; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, at $10,000; to Italy, at $8,000; to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawaiian Islands, at $6,500; to Chili and Bolivia, (one mission,) at $6,500; to Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, (one mission,) at $6,500; to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay, (one mission,) at $6,500; to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, (one mission,) at $10,000; and to Liberia at $4,000.

A BILL TO RESTORE REBELS TO THE PENSION ROLL.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 14th of February, 1871, pensioning soldiers of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. He moved to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. CONGER made a point that it must first be considered in Committee of the Whole. The point of order was sustained, and the bill so referred.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair) on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New-Jersey, moved to amend the clause for the pay of cadets by striking out the words "at $450 each, in addition to rations," and substituting the words "at $540."

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to amend the amendment by striking out "$540" and substituting "$600." He proceeded to argue in support of his amendment. He deprecated anything which should be looked upon as an attack on this institution. He deprecated anything which should be considered as the first step in the direction of an attack on the military establishment, and said the country was in no danger of a large standing army that should oppress the people, and burden it, and eat up its revenues. The military organization had been reduced, and was to-day only what was needed for frontier purposes. If this was the first step in the direction of an attack on that establishment, he warned gentlemen, and especially gentlemen on the other side, that the country would not sustain them in such a movement.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed Mr. Hale's amendment, and said that the fact was that none of the money went into the pockets of the cadets, but was in fact an appropriation made for their support, and that it was claimed that $540 was sufficient for that purpose. The effort to show that the committee was cutting down, in any degree, any of the comforts or requirements of the cadets was a mistake. It was true that this was the first bill presented in which the question of economy came up; but no gentleman knew better than the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Hale] that the committee had decided on a uniform reduction throughout all the departments. That reduction was to be ten per cent., and was to be further carried out by reducing the number of employes twenty per cent., and increasing the hours of service from six to eight.

Mr. HALE asked Mr. Randall whether he did not propose to make any exception to that rule.

Mr. RANDALL replied that as there were exceptions to all rules, so the committee had made important exceptions to this rule. It has excepted, for instance, the Vice President and the Librarian of Congress, and they would continue to make exceptions in the cases of meritorious and useful officers of the Government, but the policy of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Hale] seemed to indicate a determined purpose on the part of the other side of the House to obstruct the committee in its economical reform movement. He hoped that members on his side of the House would march forward to the support of the Committee on Appropriations, for he declared to the House and to the people that in no particular did that committee mean to do injustice in the least degree.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, spoke against the reduction of the pay of cadets. He said he was in favor of legitimate reductions, but he would not be led into reduction by any party or leaders of a party. [Applause.]

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Durham whether he was an Independent Democrat.

Mr. DURHAM replied that he was as good a Democrat as any man on the floor, but he was not going to vote for an unjust reduction to please any party. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, also opposed the reduction.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Missouri, said he would join hands with the Committee on Appropriations in all reasonable economy from now to the end of the session, but he wanted the Chairman to understand that it would not be politic on his part to imitate the proceedings inaugurated and carried out on the Republican side of the house last Congress, in regard to the non-toleration of differences of opinion. He did not consider that economy was necessarily a party question, nor did he consider that the Democratic side of the House should have a monopoly of it. He opposed the reduction of the pay of the West Point cadets.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, also opposed the reduction, saying that he considered a West Point cadet as being as truly in the service of the country as if he were on the Western frontier guarding it against the Indians. He thought it was a mistake to cut down the pay of these young men.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said that this was a question which touched upon the discipline of the institution. The Inspectors and the persons charged with the military education at West Point desired to have the young men, whose characters as officers and gentlemen and scientific men they were forming, disciplined in a manner which required certain habits of life, and that those Inspectors and professors would be just as much opposed to any increase of expenditure, as they would object to depart from the austere and strict discipline laid down; as much as they would oppose any reduction that would interfere with the discipline of the school. He spoke of the Spartan economy practiced at West Point, and said that the rooms were the rooms of hermits, and that the food was a constant source of complaint, not only by the young men, but by the committees which went there from year to year. The question was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, and it was rejected by 68 to 96.

Mr. COX, of New-York, complained that the members of the Republican side of the House were obstructionists to reform. They had commenced opposing reform on the West Point bill. Where would they end? They would oppose reform on the Navy bill, on the Army bill, on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and on the Civil Service bill. Where was reform to begin, if not here, on this particularly prodigal and luxurious system at West Point? Why do you fight this proposed reform in the face of the disgust of the country, when you know that men are going, in my city, from house to house, begging for bread? Men willing to barter their muscles and sinews for work, who are unable to make the exchange. Aye, even in New-England, where the question is work or steal, with the preference [a comical pause] for work. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR—That is the difference between New-England and New-York. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said: I do not propose to take any lessons in economy from the gentleman from New-York. I have had some experience in this House in attempting to reduce the expenditures of the Government. The Committee on Appropriations, in past years, as I endeavored to show the other day, has gone through a great work in that direction. Neither I nor the Chairman, nor any member of that committee, nor any member of this side of the House ever received any assistance in that work from the gentleman from New-York, [Mr. Cox.] Yet he stands here to-day and points to us, and to me, as standing in the way of reduction in the expenditures of the Government, and he arrogates to himself and to his party the credit of first seeking to lessen the burdens of the people. Mr. Chairman, that gentleman knows that we are to-day two months gone in this session. He knows that the main time of the session has been taken up in the introduction of bills by himself and his friends on that side of the House, making great demands upon the Treasury. He knows that these claims are coming up from the South in demands running from ten dollars to sixty millions of dollars, and that they aggregate ten times as much as the Republican Party has saved heretofore. He knows that there is not a man in the South who lost a mule through the advances of the Federal Army that is not coming up here and clamoring for pay from the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] He knows that there is a claim here for sixty millions of dollars to pay the cotton tax. The point of all that I am saying is, that when these claims come up and are pushed from that side of the House, he will not dare to vote against them.

Mr. COX—I have voted against them.

Mr. HALE—I will submit to the record when it comes up. I do not care what the gentleman has done in the past.

Mr. COX—I do.

Mr. HALE—I know that now he is drawn along in a current which he cannot resist, and when these claims come up and a word is said to him by his masters he will not dare to vote against them, and that these claims will be sustained (with some exceptions, it may be,) on that side of the House, and I say now that I do not believe he [Mr. Cox] will be in that exception. Mr. Chairman, this call for economy, when it proceeds in the right direction, will never fail to be responded to on this side of the House. The record of the past shows it; but when we are subjected to a sea of claims which have never got through, and which are presented now in the changed political structure in this House, is it any wonder that an attack should be made upon an institution of this country which carries with it so many of the best and most glorious memories of the Republic? [Applause.] I take no lessons in economy from the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. COX (in reply to Mr. Hale) said: The gentleman cannot find anything in my record or votes either for retrenchment or prodigality to justify him in saying that I have any masters except the people, my constituents. What did he mean by my "masters?" "On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he is grown so great as to talk in that way to me?" [Laughter and excitement.]

Mr. HALE—Does the gentleman want me to answer?

Mr. COX—Yes, and promptly.

Mr. HALE—I mean the leading dominating influences of the party of which the gentleman is an active and honored member—influences which he will be bound to follow and (so far as I may say without being offensive) to obey.

Mr. COX—That belongs to the future. The gentleman [Mr. Hale] has been known in the last three or four Congresses as "Mr. Blaine's little bub." [Laughter and increased excitement and confusion.]

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, rose to a point of order, but Mr. Hale got in, in the uproar and confusion, his retort in these words: "I will put against him the buzzing fly that was 'shooed' out of reputation and fame by the late member from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler.] [Laughter and loud raps to order by the Chairman.]

Mr. GARFIELD again called the gentleman to order, and Mr. Cox asked him, (in a tone of injured innocence,) Why did you allow him to put me in that predicament?

Mr. HALE (defiantly)—I do not call the gentleman to order. I hope he will be allowed to go on and that I shall be allowed to explain.

Mr. GARFIELD—I called the gentleman [Mr. Cox] to order and insist on the words being taken down, [alluding to Mr. Hale as "Blaine's little bub."]

Mr. COX (in a pacific mood)—I withdraw them. It is not worth while to take them down.

Mr. HALE (in a belligerent mood)—I am willing to put "shoo fly" against them.

Mr. COX—That is a small business. It is only copying an old joke.

The CHAIRMAN inquired from Mr. Garfield whether he withdrew his call for the offensive words to be reduced to writing.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would not insist upon it.

Mr. COX—I was only induced into using them by the very unparliamentary language of my friend from Maine. He had no right to attribute to me any servility. I never obeyed the behests of Southern men. All through the war I stood by my country. I come here to do my work for my people at home, who are working men. The gentleman from Maine undertook to read me a lecture about my record. It was mostly vaticination as to what it would be. He had no right to indulge in that. I never voted for the Southern claims. I did not vote either for the Centennial bill. Did the gentleman vote for it?

Mr. HALE—I did.

Mr. COX (triumphantly)—You voted for it this session, but last year you voted against it, and gave good reasons for it, too.

Mr. Hale rose to make a remark.

Mr. COX—You sit down if you please. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE—I have good reasons for both votes.

Mr. COX—Now keep courteous. [Laughter and much excitement in the hall and galleries.]

The CHAIRMAN, interrupting the proceedings, said: The Chair feels it his duty to say, and say emphatically, that in a dignified House as this ought to be, this constant clapping of hands and cheering is unbecoming, and the Chair will appeal to the good sense and judgment, and common civility and decency of the members of this body in asking them to refrain from it, and he will say to the people occupying seats in the galleries that if they attempt it the Chair will at once order the galleries to be cleared. The Chair cannot maintain order on the floor of the House unless every member observes the dignity and courtesy appropriate to the House of Representatives.

Mr. COX continued his argument on the reductions.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed the reductions in the bill, and expressed his regret that there was an attempt made to give a partisan character to every proposition of reform or retrenchment.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, expressed his belief that the party now in power in the House could make some reductions which perhaps the Administration Party could not make, and that his side of the House ought to help the other side in making all reasonable reductions in the expenditures of the Government. The suggestion that his side of the House resisted and obstructed reform was not founded in justice. But for himself (and he believed he might say the same for his associates) he was not willing to cripple any of the necessary functions of the Government service, least of all to commence by putting out the eyes of an educational institution and crippling all the most delicate parts of its machinery. The Military Academy bill had been for the past four years under charge of as good a Democrat as ever sat on this floor, [alluding to Mr. Young, of Georgia,] and had never passed without his thorough knowledge and sanction, and during those years the appropriation had been reduced as low as he [Mr. Young] and his ten associates on the committee thought it could be safely done. He [Mr. Garfield] held that to make the proposed reduction was to cripple and cramp to a most distressing degree the living and conveniencies of the cadets.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, suggested that having been for some time past a Professor in a University, he had a practical knowledge on the subject, and that knowledge led him to the conclusion that the allowance in this bill for the West Point cadets was amply sufficient, but even if the proposed reduction should curtail some of the luxuries of the young gentlemen there, he did not know a better lesson to teach them than that of economy.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, remarked that if to the $540 a year proposed to be given to those cadets, were added $10 a month for room, and $25 a year fuel, and $20 for light, their allowances would amount to $705 a year, or, in round numbers, $3,000 for the four years' course, and yet the Committee on Appropriations was accused of being niggardly. He claimed that the committee was more than liberal.

Finally the discussion closed, and the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments. Mr. Hamilton's amendment, making the pay of cadets $540, without additional rations, was agreed to. All other amendments, either in regard to cadets or Professors, were voted down. Without disposing of the bill the committee arose.

DEATH OF MR. STARKWEATHER.

Mr. BARNUM, of Connecticut, offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee of seven to take order for superintending the funeral of H. H. Starkweather, late member from Connecticut, who died in Washington this morning, and that his remains be removed to Norwalk, Conn., under charge of the Sergeant at Arms, and attended by the committee, and that as an additional mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were agreed to, and Messrs. Barnum, of Connecticut; Garfield, of Ohio; Wheeler, of New-York; Phelps, of Connecticut; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Landers, of Connecticut, and Ashe, of North Carolina, were appointed such committee, and the House at 3:10 adjourned.

The session to-morrow is to be for general debate only.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE YEAR 1875.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following statement, showing the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Principal Articles.	1874.	1875.
Alkali	£1,166,938	£981,681
Apparel	£189,957	£87,304
Bags and sacks	£341,330	£319,794
Copper, in ingots, cakes, or slabs, cwt.	926	20
Copper, manufactured, cwt.	360	291
Cotton manufactures, piece goods of all kinds, yds.	73,342,680	79,895,700
Earthen and china ware, parian and porcelain	£575,380	£608,161
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroidery and needle-work	£700,291	£511,188
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated	£648,764	£553,670
Iron, pig, tons	43,568	49,868
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	4,739	3,264
Iron, railroad, tons	94,431	17,789
Iron, hoop, sheet, and boiler-plate, tons	8,381	11,023
Iron, tin plates, tons	91,407	95,295
Iron, cast or wrought, and other manufactures, tons	20,058	7,818
Iron, old, for remanufacture, tons	8,144	8,205
Steel, unwrought, tons	13,568	10,681
Lead, pig, rolled, sheets, piping, and tubing, tons	2,769	283
Linen manufactures, piece goods of all kinds, (except sail-cloth,) yds	98,501,281	94,830,600
Machinery, other descriptions	£209,776	£185,490
Paper, writing and printing and envelopes	£40,845	£18,363
Paper, other kinds, except hangings and articles of papier-mache	£25,649	£17,483
Silk manufactures, broad stuffs of silk or satin	£119,789	£78,377
Silk ribbons	£24,738	£16,716
Silk, other articles of silk only	£127,756	£52,117
Silk, of silk and other material	£61,342	£33,624
Tin, unwrought, cwt	50,591	16,570
Spirits, British and Irish	£11,639	£22,871
Stationery, other than paper	£105,955	£74,579
Wool, sheep and lambs, lb	930,733	1,164,600
Woolen and worsted manufactures, woolen cloths, coatings, duffels, rep, all kinds of wool, or of wool mixed with other materials, yds	2,904,548	2,613,600
Worsted stuffs, yds	61,779,230	51,587,100
Carpets, yds	3,907,370	2,136,700

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.

The Albany *Argus* says: "About three weeks ago Mrs. Hobart Bogardus, of Saugerties, awoke in the night with a severe headache, and, taking a bottle of smelling salts from a stand, applied it to her nose occasionally. She soon fell asleep, and on awaking in the morning found that she had retained the bottle in her hand, and that the salts had drawn a blister on her thumb, which had covered the mouth of the bottle. In a short time inflammation arose, gangrene set in, and in spite of every effort to stop its progress her entire system became poisoned, resulting in her death on Sunday evening last. She was between forty and fifty years of age."

A QUICK-WITTED OLD MAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that on Saturday Maxwell Thompson, of Fentonville, Mich., in going to his home up the railroad track in an intoxicated condition, fell into the cattle guard and was unable to get out. Just at this moment the eastern bound passenger train was seen coming, and not over eighty rods distant. John Crechee, an old man about ninety years of age, ran and jumped into the cattle guard and tripped Thompson down and held him there until the train passed. When Thompson was standing up his head and shoulders were just above the rails.

LAW REPORTS.

DOLAN'S CONVICTION SUSTAINED.

JUDGMENT OF THE LOWER COURT AFFIRMED—THE PRISONER TO BE RESENTENCED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the conviction of John Dolan, the murderer of James H. Noe. Immediately upon the affirmance of the judgment District Attorney Phelps moved that the record of the Oyer and Terminer be made that of the Supreme Court, General Term, and that the record of the same be remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for that Court to designate the day for the execution of Dolan. In the opinion of the General Term, written by Judge Daniels and concurred in by Chief Justice Davis and Judge Brady, the facts of the case are given at length. The indictment, it appears, was found and presented by a Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions at a term held on the first Monday of October, 1875. To this indictment the prisoner interposed a plea in abatement to the effect that the Grand Jury presenting the indictment was not properly drawn, having been drawn by Thomas Dunlap instead of Douglas Taylor, the latter being as claimed the Commissioner of Jurors. This plea was overruled, but the same and a similar objection taken to the array of petit jurors were the only grounds urged in the prisoner's behalf for a stay of execution. After those objections were held to be unsupported, another application was made to a Judge of the Supreme Court for a writ of error with a stay of proceedings, and other reasons were urged in its support upon which it was allowed to be successful. The writ then issued was returned and the prisoner's counsel endeavored to maintain the validity of the objections previously overruled, and presented other points upon which it was insisted that the conviction of the prisoner should be set aside. The question of the jurors being properly drawn, and the effect of the objection against them if properly made, is discussed at length. The objections raised, if well founded in fact, it is stated would at once arrest the administration of justice in both civil and criminal cases, so far as that depended upon the intervention of juries either grand or petit. If they should be found to be well supported no Grand Jury could be organized in the County of New-York, no indictments could be found for crimes committed, and no trials could take place upon indictments heretofore presented. A carnival of unrestrained crime would then be assured that would be as shocking to contemplate as it would be destructive to the good order and security of society. The calamity would be similar to that which could not fail to result from a complete abrogation of all criminal laws; for it would at once suspend their execution. The objections raised to the jurors are declared to be not well founded. It was not claimed that any unfit or unqualified persons were selected and returned as Grand Jurors; the prisoner had no ground of complaint, and his plea was properly overruled. The same is held in regard to the petit jurors. The other and well-known objections, in regard to the transfer of the indictment from the General Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, in regard to the joinder of offenses in the counts of the indictment, and in regard to the refusals to charge at the trial, are all considered and overruled. In regard to the distinct charges made of burglary, robbery, and murder, the court thinks that Dolan may have been guilty of all three.

THE MARSHALL ARSON CASE.

A FIVE DAYS' TRIAL ENDS IN A DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The trial of Francis F. Marshall, charged with setting fire to his store, at Fourth street and the Bowery, containing a stock of human hair, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of court Assistant District Attorney Herring commenced his summing-up to the jury, and argued that Marshall had been shown by the evidence to be the perpetrator of an atrocious crime, made doubly heinous by the perjury to which he had resorted on the witness-stand in order to save himself from the punishment of his crime.

Judge Gildersleeve then addressed the jury, delivering the first important charge in his judicial career. His Honor carefully sifted the immense mass of testimony elicited during the four preceding days, and presented it to the jury in a clear and comprehensive manner. They should, he said, weigh carefully every fact and circumstance in the case, and apply their own common sense to its consideration, not imagining that because they were in a court of justice they were to use other sense or judgment than if they were in their own counting rooms, or by their own firesides. They should dismiss from their minds all prejudices, lay aside all considerations of the consequences of their decision, and render a true verdict according to the evidence. If after carefully considering all the facts and circumstances in the case, and giving due weight to the evidence of good character adduced they come to the conclusion that Marshall was guilty of the crime, it was their bounden duty to convict him; if on the other hand they entertained a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, it was their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit. The court then disposed of a number of requests to charge handed up by the prisoner's counsel, and at 1:30 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict.

On coming into court for the second time at 9 o'clock they had not agreed, and in response to Judge Gildersleeve the foreman announced that there was not the slightest probability of their agreement, no matter how long they might be kept together. His Honor then discharged the jury, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the Tombs. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

THE LEGISLATURE URGED TO AMEND THE LAW—JUDGE BRADY'S OPINION.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the conviction of William Tuite in the General Sessions for felonious assault. Judge Brady, who writes the opinion, says: "The prisoner was the victim of a practice which the Legislature should control by proper limitations. The possession of a pistol leads to its use upon very slight provocation, and in the absence of that real danger which demands its employment for protection is provokes a disputatious and belligerent spirit, and places the lives of men in peril, when, from surrounding circumstances until that weapon is drawn, there is no suggestion of danger. A brave man may carry a pistol with safety to his own life and liberty, but a timorous man cannot do so. The former will use it when the peril of his limbs or life requires it—the latter in all probability when there is no necessity. His apprehensions are increased by his weakness, and he becomes the victim of his own infirmity as well as the person he injures or destroys. If the Legislature shall permit a pistol to be carried concealed upon the person only upon license, and provide severe punishment for a violation of the law in that respect, there will be a diminution of crimes by violence which will more than compensate the people for the slight inconvenience of applying for the privilege of carrying the weapon named. It will undoubtedly increase the public safety. It will secure to men of good reputation whose exposure may require it the right to carry the pistol, while thieves, burglars, violent drunkards, and men of bad reputation, to whom no license would be granted, will subject themselves to the penalty if they violate the law, a double punishment if caught with it while attempting or after having perpetrated a crime. By such a statute the peaceable, law-abiding citizen would have the advantage over the reckless and lawless—a superior place to which he is entitled. The practice mentioned, however, is one that the courts cannot control. The remedy lies with the Legislature. It is to be hoped they will soon provide it." Chief Justice Davis and Judge Daniels concur in the opinion.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

The appeal in the case of Douglas Taylor against Thomas Dunlap for the decision of the question as to who is the real Commissioner of Jurors was decided in favor of Mr. Dunlap by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The opinion is a "per curiam" one, in which the court says: "The question involved in this case is one of much public interest, as it directly affects the title to an important public office, and, indirectly, the administration of the jury system of the City and County of New-York. The question will be, as it ought to be, determined, ultimately, by the court of last resort, and the more speedily that determination is secured the better for the public, as well as for the parties in interest. An affirmance of the judgment will bring the question before the Court of Appeals, now in session, most promptly, without the embarrassment and delay that might result from reversal and order for a new trial. We think the case one in which we are fully justified in giving the direction which will enable the parties soonest to reach a final decision, and for that purpose we direct that the judgment be affirmed."

A VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the suit of William A. Seaver, collector of John L. Brown, deceased, who sued the City for work done in grading and regulating a portion of First avenue, the jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $35,166, being the full amount claimed.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

An order has been filed in the County Clerk's Office appointing William M. Banks Receiver of the Security Savings Bank, in the suit of Eliza A. Capen against the institution. The plaintiff in her complaint alleges that she is a depositor to the amount of $1,750, that the bank owes $335,000 to depositors, and will not be able to pay over $320,000, and she therefore prays for an injunction against its officers and for the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Banks was formerly the Secretary of the bank. By the terms of his appointment he is required to give a bond in the sum of $200,000, and to file an inventory of the liabilities and assets of the bank as soon as possible, as well as monthly reports. He is to declare a dividend to depositors within thirty days, and to deposit receipts amounting to over $5,000 with the United States Trust Company.

A WARNING TO LAWYERS.

ROBERT N. WAITE FOUND GUILTY OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND SUSPENDED FOR ONE YEAR—GEORGE H. FLETCHER FULLY EXONERATED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court rendered an opinion yesterday in the matter of Robert N. Waite and George H. Fletcher, the attorneys who were charged with unprofessional conduct. Chief Justice Davis, who delivers the opinion of the Court, says: "At a Special Term of the Supreme Court held before Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, and at the close of the trial of an action wherein one Henry E. Fletcher was plaintiff and Charles H. Clark and others were defendants, the Court made an order directing the Clerk of the Special Term to transmit to the General Term the pleadings in said action, the stenographer's notes of the proceedings on the trial, together with the affidavit of Charles H. Clark, the mortgagor, and the certificate of William C. Bruale and Robert N. Waite accompanying the mortgage which said action was brought to foreclose, to the end that the General Term might take appropriate action 'in so far as it concerns the conduct in their profession of Robert N. Waite and George H. Fletcher, who are severally attorneys of this court, in and about the making, certifying, and negotiation of the bond and mortgage, the subject of this action; which conduct appears in the papers so to be transmitted and in the testimony of the persons named taken on the trial.'" In consequence of this, Waite and Fletcher were ordered to show cause, before the General Term, as to why they should not be debarred, and their names stricken from the roll of attorneys. The offense of Waite consisted in swearing falsely, as alleged, to a certificate which asserted that there was no defense to the mortgage to foreclose which the suit was brought, when he knew it to be usurious. Chief Justice Davis says: "The excuse that these papers were matters of form, and were known to be false at the time of making them by the attorney who acted for the assignee of the mortgage, cannot be accepted by the court in exculpation of such transactions. No attorney can justify himself under any circumstances in suffering his client to make a false affidavit, himself knowing its falsity; much less can he justify himself when he knows such false affidavit to have been made by his client in certifying that it is true to his own knowledge. He was aware, as shown by his interposing for his client the defense of usury, that the affidavit and certificate would be no estoppel if their falsity were known to the attorney who purchased the mortgage; but if such knowledge of the attorney would palliate, it in no sense justifies his conduct. He knew, also, that if his own version of the transaction be true, that he was arming a party with the means of deceiving some innocent purchaser who might, on the faith of the affidavit and certificate, subsequently take the securities. We are unable to turn the conduct of the attorney into any light in which it does not appear discreditable and dishonorable to the profession. If it be true as intimated in the testimony that lawyers are accustomed to do such things in the negotiation of their clients' securities, it is time it was known that such acts are not consistent with professional honor or personal honesty. We should not exceed the limit of justice if we imposed in the case the severe punishment of expulsion from the bar; but we incline to leniency because of the good reputation which Mr. Waite is shown by the testimony to have borne, and because a lighter penalty may prove sufficient for reformation and example." Judge Van Vorst's action in sending the case to the General Term is commended and the hope expressed that his example will be followed. Mr. Waite is suspended from practicing in all the courts of the State for one year from the day of the entry of the order, and Mr. Fletcher is exonerated from blame.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST ATTORNEYS.

Serious charges were made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by John E. Parsons, against Alfred Roe and John J. Macklin, composing the firm of Roe & Macklin, attorneys, in regard to the payment of an award to the latter in the matter of the opening of Eleventh avenue, from King's Bridge road to the Harlem River. The Commissioners for the opening of the avenue made an award of $4,702 to unknown owners of a lot of ground on the line of the improvement. Of this amount $3,611 50 were paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, to hold for the benefit of the interested persons. The latter sum, less the fees of the Clerk, &c., was withdrawn by Roe & Macklin on the 8th inst., as alleged, by concealment of the claim of the owner of the property to whom the award was justly due. For this service Messrs. Roe & Macklin are said to have received $1,100. The attorneys obtained the money for Horace B. Gardner, an adverse claimant to the property in question. Mr. Parsons appeared for the Assignee of Mrs. Sarah Harris, who lays claim to the title of the premises. He claimed that he had arranged for a reference to ascertain to whom the money belonged, but that Roe Macklin took the same before the reference was had, and that, although knowing of Mrs. Harris' claim, did not make her a party to their proceedings, but obtained the money by concealment of her claim. The attorneys, appearing by John McKeon, denied the statements as to concealment and fraud, and swore that they had served Mr. Parsons with notice of the proceedings, to which he did not respond. The complaint in their proceedings was dismissed as to Mrs. Harris because of non-appearance. Mr. Parsons, in rejoinder, said that he had not appeared for the reason that all the persons interested and laying claim to the property were not made parties. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

VIOLENCE OF A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

At a late hour on Thursday night, Peter Reilley entered his home, No. 390 Madison street, in a beastly state of intoxication. Something having occurred which excited his anger, he seized a poker and struck his wife, Catherine, on the head, but inflicted only a slight wound. Having been disarmed of the weapon, he seized her arm and bit it severely with his teeth. He then turned upon his son and scratched his face terribly with his nails. The conflict having increased rather than abated his passion, he next turned the whole of his family into the street. Left alone in the room, he began to vent his insane rage by breaking the furniture, and was just in the act of overturning the stove, when an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had been alarmed by his wife, placed him under arrest, and conveyed him to the station-house. While occupying the cell at Essex Market Court, previous to his examination yesterday, he again began to grow violent and attacked several of the male and female prisoners who were confined with him. Upon being brought before Justice Smith, after this second exhibition, he was committed to the Island for six months. His wife swore that he was a confirmed drunkard, and had done nothing to ward his own support for nearly two years.

THE PARK THEATRE LITIGATION.

The case of George W. Riggs and others against James Pursell and others, which involves the foreclosure sale of the lease of the Park Theatre by the defendants, was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, on the appeal by Michael and Frederick H. Grosz, the purchasers of the mortgaged premises, to be relieved from their purchase. The sale of the lease was made under the judgment in the action, and the Messrs. Grosz bought the property for $42,000, paying down ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees. The purchasers applied recently to the court to have the sale set aside, because they were not aware of the burdens on the property. The court below refused the application, and granted a motion made by the plaintiffs compelling them to take the premises. They urged yesterday that they did not know of the burdens on the premises, and that they were not bound to take a bad title at a judicial sale any more than at an ordinary sale. In reply it was argued that they knew of these burdens before making the purchase. Decision was reserved by the court. John E. Parsons appeared for the plaintiffs, and Charles Jones for the defendants.

SENT TO MICHIGAN FOR TRIAL.

Several days ago Bernard Moylan was arrested on suspicion of having attempted to rob Mr. Joseph Stearns, the silk manufacturer, of East Forty-second street, by throwing a handful of red pepper in his eyes. He was not identified and was accordingly discharged from custody. Yesterday Detective Stadler, of Wayne County, Mich., arrived with a requisition from the Governor of Michigan for the arrest of Moylan, who is charged with having stolen $800 from Patrick McLaughlin, of Reid, Wayne County, Mich. Detectives Reilly and Williamson were detailed to search for Moylan, and they succeeded yesterday afternoon in capturing him. He was brought to the Central Office and delivered to Detective Stadler, who started with his prisoner for Michigan last evening.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A FREIGHT TRAIN.

An attempt was made yesterday by some unknown persons to throw a freight train on the Harlem Railroad from the track. A bar of iron was placed across the tracks near the Central Morrisania depot just before the train which was going south came along. Fortunately the engineer saw the obstruction in time to bring the train to a standstill before reaching the spot. It is supposed that the guilty persons intended to wreck the train for the purpose of plundering the cars during the excitement which would naturally ensue. No clue to the miscreants has been obtained.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

In August last Hugo Richter, of No. 13 West Twenty-fourth street, was robbed of some valuable clothing but failed to discover the thief. On several occasions subsequent to the robbery he also missed money, and at last began to grow suspicious of one Philip Bessinger, whom he had in his employ. Several circumstances having occurred which pointed directly to Bessinger as the guilty person, Richter yesterday caused his arrest. Being searched at the station-house, vouchers for a number of articles which had mysteriously disappeared from time to time were found upon his person. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was committed at the Washington Place Police Court in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

COURT NOTES.

Twelve liquor-dealers were held in $100 bail by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for selling without licenses.

A boy named Coleman Whaler was held at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, in default of $300 bail to answer for throwing stones at the street lamps along Broadway.

Chief Justice Davis has appointed ex-Judge Henry E. Davies and Wilson G. Hunt as elisors to draw the array of struck jurors in the suit of the People to recover $7,000,000 from Peter B. Sweeny.

Tanvie Desire, of No. 209 Greene street, who, on Thursday night, attempted to shoot Emil Rosier, of No. 209 Greene street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer.

The case in Admiralty in the United States District Court of the schooner Sunnyside against the steam-boat Harlem, to recover $1,000 damages resulting from a collision, has been on trial for several days. Judge Blatchford yesterday issued an attachment against the Harlem.

A clerk employed by Louis Lowenstein, a cigar dealer, at No. 99 Maiden lane, on opening the store yesterday morning discovered John Callahan, a boy, hiding behind a bale of tobacco. He was arrested, and Justice Flammer held him in default of $1,000 to answer a charge of attempted burglary.

By a rule of the General Term of the Supreme Court, promulgated yesterday, the hearing of appeals from orders and preferred causes will hereafter be had only during the first two weeks of the term. The remainder of the term will be devoted exclusively to the general calendar business.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained, from Judge Barrett in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, an injunction against Hitchcock, Winship & Vogler, the proprietors of the Third Avenue Theatre, restraining them from giving theatrical performances until they have paid the license fee required by law.

The United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, will open this morning, and Judge Benedict will probably pass sentence upon Bernard Quinn, Emilio Giabbie, and Elizabeth De Mott, convicted of dealing in counterfeit money. Application will also be made for the release upon bail of Charles C. Lawrence, indicted for the alleged forgery of owners' oaths and import entries.

Mr. Isaac J. Oliver recently obtained a judgment in the Marine Court for $390 against ex-Justice Shandley, the amount, as alleged, being due for printing. The judgment, however, was returned unsatisfied, and Mr. Shandley appeared yesterday before Judge Goepp, on a charge of concealing his property. His counsel stated that he would appear next Monday for examination, and the case was adjourned to that day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Patrick McGlynn, a lad of sixteen, living at No. 212 Madison street, cashier in the dry goods house of James A. Hearn & Son, Nos. 773 and 775 Broadway, from whom he acknowledged having, in conjunction with a book-keeper named Ellis, stolen several sums of money, was found guilty of the specific charge of stealing $20 on the 31st of December. At the request of his counsel Judge Gildersleeve remanded the prisoner for sentence.

The appeal in the case of Alonzo Megarge against Mary A. Megarge was to have been heard before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, but was postponed until the March Term. The appeal is taken from an order of Chief Justice Davis vacating a decree of absolute divorce obtained by Alonzo Megarge from his wife. An allegation of adultery was made against the latter, which she said was the result of a conspiracy. On her affidavit the decree of divorce was set aside.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion for judgment on the pleadings made by the plaintiffs in the case of William C. Bryant and another against the Mayor, &c. The suit was brought to recover $2,290 for printing various pamphlets. The City, in its answer, denies any knowledge of the partnership of the plaintiffs, of the rendering of the work, of what it consisted, or was worth. Judge Barrett says he thinks the questions of the partnership and of the value of the work are proper ones to go before a jury.

The trial of the suit of William H. Baldwin, Assignee in Bankruptcy of A. B. Nichol, against John Hennion, to recover $2,500, the value of certain personal property which, it was alleged, had been transferred by Nichol to Hennion before he became bankrupt, contrary to the Bankrupt act, was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The jury, after an absence of several hours, returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest from June 23, 1873.

Argument was had before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the cases of Michael Shendon and Cornelius Carrol, the two members of the Crispins' Union accused of disorderly conduct and committed for that offense by Police Justice Flammer on Thursday. The discharge of the men was asked for on writs of habeas corpus, it being urged in their favor that they had not been guilty of the offense, and also that their commitment by the Police Justice was irregular. Justice Flammer sent a message to Judge Barrett to the effect that he was convinced of the irregularity of the committment, and was willing to have the men discharged on their own recognizances. This, however, was not the opinion of Judge Barrett, who discharged the writs of habeas corpus and sent back the men to the Tombs.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The case of Buckley against Havemeyer and others was begun before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. The contest is said to be between two branches of the Havemeyer family in regard to the disposition of the Long Island Railroad. The complaint alleges that a combination was made in order to rescue the railroad from the mismanagement of the late Oliver Charlick, by which thirteen Directors, of whom the defendants are a portion, were chosen under a pledge to conduct the road for the benefit of all the stockholders. Henry Havemeyer was chosen President and John C. Havemeyer, Treasurer. These two gentlemen have been lately negotiating to sell enough of the stock to the persons controlling the other two railroads of Long Island so that, as alleged, the road may be run in the interest of the other two. They are also charged with making preparations to have a number of the Directors resign, in order that new Directors favoring the consolidation project may be appointed in their stead. The plaintiff in the present suit urges that the result will be to depreciate the stock of the other stockholders, of whom he is one. He therefore prays for an injunction against them. The answer in the case has not been as yet presented.

BOTH CLAIMANTS DEFEATED.

A rather novel and unexpected termination is given by a decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, to a case wherein George B. Grinnell and John Dalley appeared as opposing claimants for an award made to the owner of property taken in the laying out of the public drive from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. A Referee in the court below decided that Grinnell was entitled to $1,547. It appears that Dalley owns some ground fronting the street, while Grinnell has a deed of the fee of part of the street itself. The General Term holds that neither party is entitled to any award, but that the money belongs to the City, as Dalley purchased his ground knowing that the street had been dedicated to public use and Grinnell had the street deeded to him subject to the same use.

MIDDAY ROBBERY IN CLINTON PLACE.

While Elizabeth Wilson, of No. 129 Clinton place, was away from her residence yesterday, two strange men picked the lock of the door of her room on the second floor, and began to pack up a number of valuable silk dresses. Mrs. Wilson shortly afterward returned and discovered that the door of her room was locked on the inside. Looking through the key-hole she saw the two men occupied as above described. The door was suddenly opened and one of the thieves, John Murray, seized her by the throat and held her while his companion, Edward White, escaped. He then pushed her violently aside and fled into the street. Upon being released she immediately alarmed Officer Johnson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who subsequently found the thieves secreted in Dennis Keegan's stable, No. 16 North Washington square, where, upon searching them, he secured some of the goods which they had managed to take with them in their flight. Upon being arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, the prisoners were committed in default of $1,500 bail each, to answer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In the Court of Appeals the following business was transacted: No. 144, John Hermans, appellant, vs. S. Stewart Ellsworth, respondent; argued by A. Hadden, of counsel for appellant, and by George B. Bradley for respondent. No. 145, John Hermans, Trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Almon Robertson, respondent; argued by A. Hadden, of counsel for appellant, and by George B. Bradley for respondent. No. 153, Alfred M. Wiles et al., respondents, vs. Lambert Suydam, appellant; argued by A. H. Hitchcock for appellant, and George W. Weinant for respondent. No. 118, Samuel Raynor et al., respondents, vs. Peter W. Hoagland, appellant; argued by Ira Shafer, of counsel for appellants, and by Duncan Smith for respondent. No. 120, Amelia Koehnokke, respondent, vs. Joseph Russ, appellant; argued by J. F. Harrison, of counsel for appellants, and by E. F. Hull for respondents; case still on. Proclamation made and court adjourned.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday Jan. 31, is as follows: Nos. 156, 158, 159, 46, 93, 162, 126, and 138.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Green vs. Leveridge.—Henry Leveridge has a right to defend; as charges of fraud are made against him, plaintiff must give him a $250 bond.

Allen vs. Misch.—Motion granted for first Friday of February.

Kahn vs. Weil.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to be deducted from judgment. Memorandum.

French vs. Stuyvesant.—Injunction continued pendente lite, with $10 costs.

Freeman vs. Buchstein.—Judgment opened so far as to permit the defendant to interpose an answer and defense.

Clark vs. Van Loon.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Mosser vs. Krumm—(Nos. 1, 2, and 3.)—Motions granted. Memorandums.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Gayton.—George M. Hale appointed Receiver on giving a bond in $1,000.

Murphy vs. Halsted.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cox vs. Schroeder.—I am not satisfied with the adjournments which were taken. They are not dated, and read in a somewhat unintelligible manner. Give the defendant notice of settlement of the order of notice to appear.

Rosenthal vs. Dessau.—Motion to continue injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Beyer vs. Haas.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Bryant vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Doris vs. McGuckin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Chase vs. Sperling.—Referred to Charles H. Heilbreth, Esq.; reference to proceed on two days' notice, and motion can be brought up again on the report on two days' notice. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

West vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion to vacate or reduce amount of the judgment is denied, with costs. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Jones vs. Roach.—Case must be engrossed before the filing. See rule. Papers left with Clerk at Special Term.

By Judge Speir.

Keily, &c., vs. Hiler et al.—The judgment must be in accordance with the findings and decision holding defendant Dusenbury personally liable.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Brady.

Bache vs. Purcell.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of Jackson, &c.—Order reversed; Referee's report confirmed but without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Morange vs. Waldron.—Order so far modified as to require defendant to stipulate not to bring action for false imprisonment, and affirmed as modified with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Brooks vs. Stein, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Brewster vs. Manning.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Carpenter, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Jacobowsky, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Abrams, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Kelly, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial directed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Kiefe et al. vs. Webster et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Foshay vs. La Roche.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

McVey, &c., vs. Cantrell.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

John Dolan, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Taylor vs. Dunlap.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion per curiam.

Cashman, &c., vs. Wood.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, and with leave for plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Audenreid et al. vs. Wilson.—Order modified so as to allow the trial fees for the issue of fact and law, provided, however, in regard to the latter issue that one had taken place prior to the stipulation. Affirmed for the residue. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Weld vs. Conners et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Spears et al. vs. Matthews.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Cashman vs. Wood.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to answer over on payment of costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Harden vs. Corbett.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Tuite vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Berringer vs. Wengenroth.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Barber vs. Clark.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Strong, &c., vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Vanderlip vs. Keiser et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of Department of Public Works, &c.—Order reversed and proceeding remanded to court below, to be disposed of according to this opinion without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Goward vs. Lacey.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements; motion below denied, with costs.* Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Chase vs. Lord et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Solomon vs Van Praag.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Embury vs. Sheldon—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Cummins vs. Morgan et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Cowden et al. vs. Teale.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Parker vs. Gano, et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curium.

Crandall et al. vs. Kaye.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Slade vs. Wilson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Rocky Mountain National Bank vs. Bliss, &c.—Order reversed and motion granted. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of Fletcher et al.—Order to show cause discharged as to George H. Fletcher; as to Robert N. Waite, ordered, that he be suspended from practicing as attorney and counselor in all the courts of the State for the period of one year, commencing at the date of the entry of the order hereon.

Platt, &c., vs. Platt.—Order of Justice Westbrook affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements.

Platt, &c., vs. Platt.—Order of Justice Donohue denying motion to modify order of Justice Westbrook affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following case was argued in the United States Supreme Court today:

No. 43.—*Town of Concord vs. The Portsmouth Savings Bank.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Illinois.—This case now came on for reargument by order of the court. The former argument was on the 12th of November last, at which time the case was stated. The action was upon bonds issued by the township in aid of the Vincennes, Danville and Chicago Railroad Company, and the defense was that the issuing of the bonds was a violation of the State Constitution, and that they were therefore void. The decision below was in favor of the holder of the bonds. The court not being clear on the point presented as to the validity of the bonds under the Constitution of the State, ordered further argument, which was now heard.

Moore & Bisbee and George H. Williams for the plaintiff in error; J. G. Wilson and S. B. Penny for defendant.

SUIT FOR CLOTHES LOST AT A HOTEL.

John F. Coyle recovered $35 from S. M. Gibbons, hotel-keeper, by a judgment in the Baltimore City Court on Saturday, in a suit for the value of clothes alleged to have been stolen from a boarder's room in his hotel. Coyle was a boarder, paying so much per week, and a suit of his clothes was taken from his room. It was shown his washer-woman was accustomed to go into his room in his absence, by his permission, but there were several skeleton and other keys to the room used or kept by the hotel-keeper, and Judge Brown thought that it was a case where the law cast the liability for loss on the proprietor.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 15,481 bales; gross, 15,860 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,602 bales; to the Continent, 7 bales; coastwise, 517 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 368,707 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 72,032 bales; gross, 76,695 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,990 bales; to France, 9,387 bales; to the Continent, 11,026 bales; coastwise, 2,678 bales; sales, 41,950 bales. Corrections—Exports, to Great Britain, should have been 8,401 bales on Jan. 20; do. do., 2,365 bales, and exports, coastwise, 5,007 bales, on Jan. 21.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 2,713 bales; gross, 2,826 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,150 bales; coastwise, 840 bales; sales, 1,446 bales; stock, 93,005 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,248 bales; gross, 15,433 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,750 bales; coastwise, 4,690 bales; sales, 1,446 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12 11-16c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; net receipts, 1,392 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,319 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,837 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,569 bales; to France, 1,120 bales; to the Continent, 675 bales; coastwise, 1,616 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,936 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,524 bales; coastwise, 288 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 91,382 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,888 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,524 bales; coastwise, 2,332 bales; sales, 19,700 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 N.Y. B'y L.R.104⅜	100 North-west. Pf... 63⅜
7,000 H.&St.J. 8s, C. 85½	300 do... 63¼
5,000 do... 85⅜	200 do... 63⅜
15,000 do... 85½	300 do... 63½
15,000 N. W. C. C. G. 91	100 do... 63⅝
11,000 do... 90⅞	400 do... 63¾
20,000 do... 90⅜	200 do... 63⅞
7,000 do... 90⅜	100 do... 64⅛
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.109¼	100 do...b3. 64¼
4,000 C.,C. & I.C 1st. 55	100 do... 64
5,000 Le.& W.B.Con. 97	100 do...c. 63⅞
400 At. & Pac. Tel... 20½	200 do...b3. 64
200 Mich. Central... 61¾	300 do... 63¾
100 West. Union...s3. 77¼	1000 do... 63½
800 do... 77⅜	100 C., C. & I. C... 5½
100 do...b10. 77½	100 Union Pacific... 70¼
800 do... 77⅜	100 do...c. 70⅜
100 do...c. 77⅜	100 Tol. & Wab... 6⅜
400 do... 77¼	100 do...s3. 6¼
600 do... 77⅜	400 do... 6⅜
100 do... 77⅜	100 Rock Island...108½
200 do...s3. 77¼	100 do...c.108¼
400 Pacific Mail... 38	100 do...s3.108⅛
100 do... 38⅛	2000 do... 108¼
100 do...b3. 38¼	212 do... 108⅜
600 do... 38¼	100 Kansas Pacific... 16
700 do... 38⅜	100 N. J. Southern... 2
800 do...c. 38¼	500 St. Paul... 41¾
1500 do... 38¼	1100 do... 41⅞
1200 do... 38⅜	800 do... 41¾
1700 do... 38½	1000 do... 41⅝
1200 do...s3. 38⅜	700 do... 41½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...111½	500 St. Paul Pref... 76⅛
70 do... 111¼	400 do... 76⅜
1100 Erie Railway... 17¼	300 do... 76½
400 do... 17⅜	200 do... 76⅝
1000 Lake Shore... 67½	200 do... 76½
600 do... 67⅝	100 do...c. 76⅛
500 do... 67⅜	100 do... 76⅜
900 do... 67½	100 do... 76¼
1100 do...s3. 67⅜	200 do... 76⅛
300 do... 67¼	400 Han. & St. Jo... 22
2500 do... 67⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf... 33½
100 do...b3. 67¼	100 do... 33
600 North-western... 42½	100 do...b3. 33¼
600 do... 42⅝	100 do... 33
600 do... 42¾	1000 Ohio & Miss... 22½
1900 do... 42⅝	800 do...b3. 22⅜
600 do... 42½	100 do...c. 22½
1000 do...s3. 42⅜	1000 do... 22½
130 N. Y., N. H. & H...150	20 Alton & T. H... 6½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...119⅝	$28,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81...12.118½
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c.122⅛	1,000 do... 118⅜
3,500 do...12.122⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s. R., '81...b. c.c.116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...12.123	5,000 do...s3.117
	12,000 U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.124⅜
	13,000 do...c.124⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. Y. St. B.L.r.104	75 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.111¼
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 69⅜	500 Union Pac...b. c. 71
30,000 do...s3. 69½	200 do... 71⅛
2,000 L. & W.B.con. 97	100 do... 71¼
5,000 do...b. c. 97	100 do... 71
5,000 Am.D.I.Co.7s.102	600 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 67¼
2,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, LaC. Div... 99⅜	600 do...s3. 67⅜
	1000 do... 67⅜
2,000 do... 99¼	400 do...s3. 67¼
15,000 do...b3. 99¼	200 do...s3. 67⅛
2,000 do... 99⅛	200 do... 67¼
7,000 Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div... 91	800 do... 67⅜
	35 Ill. Central..opg. 98
2,000 do... 90⅞	50 Clev. & Pitts.G'd. 93¼
5,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div... 94	12 do...b. c. 93⅜
	200 do... 93½
36,000 M.& S.P.C.S.F. 84	300 C. & N. W...b. c. 42½
5,000 Chic., R. I. & P. 7s...s3.109⅛	100 do... 42⅝
	600 do... 42¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Reg. Gold Bs. 90	200 do... 42⅞
	300 do...b3. 43
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. coup.Gold Bs. 90½	400 do...s3. 42¾
	1300 do... 42⅞
11,000 do... 90¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63⅝
9,000 do... 90⅛	100 do... 63½
3,000 C. & N. W. Con.102½	200 do... 63⅞
1,000 H.& S.J.8s,con. 85½	100 do...c. 63¾
1,000 L. Shore D. Bs.105	100 do... 63⅝
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	200 do...c. 63⅜
1,000 N.Y.C 6s, '87.103½	100 do... 63⅝
3,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.117⅜	200 do...s3. 63¼
2,000 do... 117½	200 do... 63⅜
1,000 Ohio & M.con. 99	200 C. & R. I...b. c. s3.108⅜
5,000 O. & M. C.S. F. 99¼	200 do...s3.108⅜
14,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.. 105¼	1300 do...b3.108⅜
15,000 C. P., S. J.B'ch. 93½	300 do... 108⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 102⅜	300 do... 108¼
2,000 do... 102⅞	1500 do... 108⅜
5,000 do...b. c.102⅜	100 T.,W.& W.b.c.b30 6½
15,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.100⅞	300 do...b3. 6½
5,000 North Mo.1st. 86½	200 do... 6⅜
1,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 90⅞	100 C.,C.,C.& I.b.c.s3. 57
5,000 do... 91	10 P.F.W.&C.g'd.b.c.101¼
5,000 do... 91½	400 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 41¾
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 55	1100 do... 41⅝
5,000 do... 57	100 do... 41⅞
3,000 do... 55¾	1000 do... 42
5,000 do... 56	300 do... 42⅛
5,000 do... 56½	400 do...b3. 42¼
1,000 do... 57	600 do... 42⅛
1,000 S.L.& I.M.1st.100	100 do...b3. 42⅜
1,000 do... 99⅞	800 do... 42⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 86	200 do... 42
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. Div... 61¾	400 do... 42⅛
	600 do...s3. 42
3,000 do... 62	100 do... 41⅞
2,000 L. & N.con.'98. 89⅞	100 do... 42
1,000 C.& O.1st,c.on 31	100 do... 42⅛
10,000 Can.S.1st,c.on 70½	400 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 76½
1,000 Gt. W.1st.'88. 85½	500 do... 76½
20 Cen. Nat. Bank...100	500 do... 76⅝
7 Continental B'nk. 79	200 do... 76⅜
98 Merchants' Bank.118½	300 do... 76⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank...114½	500 do... 76⅞
200 Canton Co... 43	3000 do... 77
100 do...b. c. 45	100 do... 76¾
100 do... 44¾	50 do... 76⅝
100 Mar.Pf.a.p.b.c.s3. 9	30 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107
10 N. Y. Gas Co.b.c.153	10 do... 106⅞
300 W. Un. Tel...b.c. 77⅜	25 Chic. & Alt...b. c.104
100 do...c. 77⅜	25 Morris & Es..b. c.102¼
1200 do... 77⅞	11 Kan. Pac...b. c. 15½
1500 do...b3. 77⅝	100 M., K. & T...b. c. 8
400 do...s3. 77½	200 S.L.,K.C.& N.b. c. 5⅛
100 do...c. 77⅝	100 Han. & St. J.b. c. 22
2750 do... 77½	100 do...b3. 22¼
300 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 38⅛	100 do... 22¼
500 do...b3. 38¾	100 do... 22½
200 do... 38⅜	200 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 33
900 do... 38⅜	100 do... 33½
400 do...b3. 38⅞	200 do... 33⅜
100 do... 38¾	100 do... 33½
1800 do... 38¾	100 do...b30. 33⅝
150 do... 38¾	800 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22⅝
4000 do... 38⅝	700 do... 22⅝
10 Adams Express..104⅝	3100 do... 22⅞
100 do...b. c.104⅞	700 do...s3. 22¾
10 do...s3.104⅞	300 do...b3. 22⅝
22 W. Fargo Ex.b.c. 84	500 do...b60. 23
30 do...b.c. 84	300 do... 22⅞
150 U. S. Express.b.c. 60½	100 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 48½
800 Erie Railway.b.c. 17¼	100 C.,C.& I.C.b. c. s. 5⅝
100 do... 17⅛	600 do...b3. 5½
400 do... 17	1500 do... 5⅝
300 do...s3. 16⅞	400 do...b3. 5½
800 do... 16¾	2300 do... 6
100 do...c. 16⅞	200 do... 6
500 do... 17	600 do...b3. 6¼
400 do...c. 16⅞	700 do... 6
300 Mich. Cen.b.c.b3. 61¾	700 do... 6
100 do... 61⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 C., C.&I.C.1st. 56	200 St. Paul... 42¼
2,000 do... 57	500 do... 42⅛
10,000 do... 56⅝	400 do... 42⅛
1,000 do... 56⅜	800 do... 42¼
5,000 Gt.West. 2d... 59	300 do... 42½
10 Bk. N. Am... 100	600 do... 42⅜
100 Mar. a. p... 8¾	400 do...s3. 42¼
1200 West. Un... 77⅝	200 do... 42⅛
200 do...b3. 77¾	200 do... 42
800 do...s3. 77⅝	100 do... 41⅞
25 do... 77⅝	500 do...b3. 42
300 do... 77⅝	200 St. Paul Pref... 76¾
600 Pacific Mail... 38⅝	200 do... 76⅞
100 do...s3. 38½	200 do... 76½
200 do... 38⅜	200 do... 76¼
800 do... 38¼	1650 Rock Island..b3.109
400 do... 38⅜	200 do... 109⅛
10 N. Y. C. & H...111¼	300 do...b3.109¼
800 Erie Railway... 16¾	800 do... 109
400 do... 16⅞	800 Pac.R. of Mo...s3. 12¾
300 Lake Shore...s3. 67⅜	600 do...b3. 13
200 do...s3. 67¼	2210 Ohio & Miss... 23
100 North-western... 42⅞	1200 do... 23⅛
100 do...b3. 42¾	1700 do...b3. 23¼
500 do... 42⅝	1300 do... 23⅜
1000 do... 42½	500 do...b3. 23¼
100 N. W. Pref...b3. 63¼	300 do...s3. 23¼
300 do... 63⅛	600 do... 23½
500 do... 63	1800 do... 23⅜
100 do...b3. 62⅞	1500 do...s3. 23¼
200 do...b3. 62⅝	100 St. L. & I. M... 19¾
100 do... 63	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 49¾
100 do... 63⅛	100 do... 50
300 Union Pacific...s3. 71	100 do... 50½
25 N. J. Central... 107⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo... 21⅞
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref... 24	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref... 33
100 C., C. & I. C...s3. 5⅞	100 do... 33⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 M.& St. P. 1st, La C. Div... 99½	200 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 67¼
	100 do... 67⅜
1,000 M.& St. P. 1st, H. & D... 84	500 do...s3. 67⅜
	500 do... 67½
5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 Conv... 100	500 do...c. 67½
	1900 do...s3. 67⅜
17,000 C.& N. W.Con.103	200 do...c. 67⅜
3,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.108⅜	1000 do... 67⅜
2,000 Erie 1st... 108	400 Un.Pac...b.c.b5. 71
10,000 Erie 3d... 101¼	100 Ill. Cen...b.c. 97⅞
2,000 L. Dock Bds...104	20 Clev.& Pitt.G.b.c. 93¼
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 85½	400 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 42¾
2,000 C. Pac. G.Bds.105¼	300 do... 42⅝
26,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103½	100 do...b3. 42¾
3,000 do... 103¼	300 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 63¼
3,000 do... 103½	300 do... 63⅜
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.108	20 Cen.R.of N.J...b.c.107
5,000 P.R.of Mo.1st. 91½	300 Chi. & R. I...b.c.109⅛
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 56⅜	25 do... 109
1,000 C., C.& I.C.2d.. 16	100 do... 109⅛
3,000 T. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div... 62	400 do...b3.109⅜
	100 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 42
1,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 85½	100 do...c. 42⅛
1,000 Gt. W. 2d..b.c. 59	300 do... 42¼
300 At. & P. Tel...b.c. 20½	200 do... 42⅛
400 W. U.Tel...b.c.b3. 77¾	200 do...b3. 42⅜
100 do...s3. 77⅜	100 C.,M.&S.P.P.b.c.c. 76¾
900 do... 77½	200 do... 76¼
700 do...b3. 77⅝	400 T.,Wab.& W...b.c. 6⅝
3600 do... 77⅝	100 do...b3. 6½
100 P.M.S.Co...b.c.c. 38⅝	300 Alton & T. H. Pf. 23½
300 do... 38½	1500 Ohio & M.b.c.b3. 23⅜
300 do... 38⅝	30 do... 23⅜
1000 do... 38⅞	500 do...s3. 23½
3800 do... 38⅞	700 do... 23⅝
2000 do...b3. 39	3400 do... 23½
50 Amer. Express... 59¼	600 do... 23⅜
5 W. Fargo Ex.b.c. 85½	16 Ohio & M.Pf...b.c. 50
400 Erie R'y...b.c.b3. 16⅞	400 do... 51
2000 do... 16¾	100 Han. & St.Jo..b.c. 21⅞
100 NY.C.&H.R...b.c.111½	100 do... 22⅛
12 do... 111⅜	220 C.,C.& I.Cen.b.c.. 5⅝
50 do... 111½	10 do... 6½
100 do... 111⅝	100 do... 5⅞
100 do...c.111⅜	300 N. J. So...b.c. 2
200 do... 111⅞	100 St.L.I M.& So.b.c. 19½
100 do...b3.112	200 P.R.of Mo.b.c.b30. 13¼
100 Mich. Cen...b.c. 61⅝	20 Mor.& Essex.b.c.102½
50 do... 61	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67... 122	100 Lake Shore... 67½
	600 do...s3. 67⅜
20,000 U. S. C.6s,'81.122⅝	1200 do...s3. 67¼
1,000 Dis.ofC.,3.65s. 69¾	2100 do... 67⅛
10,000 U. P. S. Fund.. 95	100 Un. Pac... 70⅜
5,000 do... 94⅞	100 do... 70½
5,000 do... 95	300 Rock Island...109
1,000 P. of Mo. 2d.. 71	100 do... 108⅞
1,000 T. & W. 1st... 86	200 North-west. Pref.. 63¾
6,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 84⅞	100 do... 63⅝
9,000 do... 85	200 do... 62⅞
5,000 do... 84½	5500 North-western... 43
1,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 56½	1700 do... 42⅞
100 Del. & Hud... 120	700 do...s3. 42¾
100 A. & P. Tel... 20¾	1100 do... 42⅝
100 do... 20⅝	400 do... 42½
100 U. S. Ex... 61⅜	300 do... 42⅜
800 N. Y. C. & H... 112	700 do... 42¼
100 West. Un...b3. 78	500 Ohio & Miss... 23⅝
1900 do... 77⅞	100 do...b3. 23½
600 do... 77¾	900 do... 23⅜
300 do...s3. 77⅝	100 do...s3. 23½
100 do...b3. 77⅝	2900 do... 23¼
700 do...s3. 77½	100 St. Paul... 42⅜
100 do... 77⅝	200 do... 42¼
300 Mich. Cen...b3. 61¾	500 do... 42
200 do... 61⅞	100 do... 42⅛
900 do... 62	100 do... 42
100 do... 61¾	400 do... 41⅞
100 do... 61½	500 do...s3. 41¾
300 do... 61¾	200 St. Paul Pref... 76½
900 Pac. Mail... 38⅞	300 do... 76¼
400 do...b30. 39	800 Tol. & Wab...b3. 6½
4800 do... 39	200 Del., Lack. & W..118¼
800 do... 39¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo... 13¼
100 do... 39	200 do... 13½
300 do... 38⅞	100 do... 13⅝
600 do... 38¾	325 do... 13⅜
500 do... 38⅞	400 do... 13⅝
10 Erie Railway... 16⅞	300 do... 13½
100 do...b3. 16⅞	100 C., C. & I. C... 5¾
100 N. J. Cen... 107¼	200 do... 5⅝
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3. 33	

FRIDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The Wall street markets to-day were quite animated, except for gold and foreign exchange, which ruled quiet. The business at the Stock Exchange was quite heavy, the transactions reaching the large total of 213,000 shares, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, North western, St. Paul, Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island leading in point of activity. During the greater part of the day there was a strong undertone to speculation, and several stocks attained the highest prices of the year, but later, under realizations, there was a partial reaction. Pacific Mail rose from 38 to 39⅛, and closed at 38¾. North-western common advanced to 43, and the preferred to 64¼, the improvement, however, being lost in the late dealings. St. Paul common rose from 41½ to 42⅝, and the preferred from 76⅛ to 77, the former closing at 41¾, and the latter at 76½. Lake Shore rose to 67⅝, Western Union to 77⅞, and Missouri Pacific to 13⅝, with some reaction at the close. Ohio and Mississippi was strong on reports of increasing earnings, and advanced from 22½ to 23⅝, closing at 23¼. Union Pacific sold up to 71½, afterward receding to 70½. Erie was weak, declining from 17½ to 16¾, the closing quotation. There continues to be an active demand for investment securities. Rock Island was the favorite to-day, and under brisk purchases rose to 109⅜, closing at 108⅞. New-York Central rose to 112.

The money market was easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. for call loans until late in the afternoon, when a demand sprang up from the brokers who had delayed making up their accounts at bank, which carried the rate up to 7 ₱ cent. The advance brought out a fresh supply of capital, and at the close there were free offerings at 4@5 ₱ cent. There is no change to report in discounts, prime names ranging from 5½ to 7½ ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The London market was firm for United States Bonds, and easier for Consols, at 94@94⅛ for money, and 94⅛ for the account. Old 1865s closed at 105⅞, 1867s at 109½@109⅝, 10-40s at 107½@107⅝, and New 5s at 105⅝@105½. Erie common declined to 15⅜, and preferred to 31@32. Three months' discounts are easy at 3⅜@3½ ₱ cent. in the open market, money at the Stock Exchange loaning at 3 ₱ cent. on Government securities. The Sterling Exchange market was dull and steady, with business at $4 85¼@$4 85½ for 60 days' bills, and $4 88½@$4 89 for short sight. Business in exchange has been restricted during the past few days by the delay in the arrival of European steamers, which have past due coupons and bonds on board. The latter have been purchased freely at London of late for export, the transactions being made profitable by the high prices current in this market. The gold speculation, although dull, was somewhat firmer, the sales being alternately at 113 and 113⅛. The closing price was 113. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $20,000 coin and $154,300 bullion were shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong at the recent advance. The offerings continue very light. The business in railroad mortgages was almost as large as yesterday, footing up $490,000. Chicago and North-western consolidated, gold, coupon advanced to 91, and do., currency, to 103, but the former afterward sold at 90⅛@90¼. The Milwaukee and St. Paul issues were also active and strong, and the Pacific issues firm under a good demand. C., C. & I. C. Firsts advanced nearly 3 ₱ cent., reaching 57. Michigan Central Firsts advanced to 103½, Harlem Firsts to 117½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 85½. State Bonds were without important feature.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,802,737 and the amount marketed $1,985,185. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $7,818,099 and the total amount marketed $7,860,106.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1876.

Gold receipts	$366,740 50
Gold payments	726,604 21
Gold balance	47,411,510 68
Currency receipts	1,202,639 27
Currency payments	780,866 18
Currency balance	37,159,898 56
Customs	219,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	603,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118¼	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	122	122
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85½
New-York Central	111½	112
Rock Island	108⅜	108⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅞	38¾
St. Paul	41½	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	76	76½
Lake Shore	66⅝	67⅛
North-western	42½	42¼
North-western Preferred	63¼	63
Western Union	77¼	77⅝
Union Pacific	70	70½
Toledo and Wabash	6¼	6⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118⅜	118¼
New-Jersey Central	107	107¼
Panama	134¾	134¾
Erie	17⅜	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	23¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅝
Harlem	135¾	136

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	112	111½	1,917
Erie	17½	16¾	11,300
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	150	150	130
Lake Shore	67⅝	67⅛	20,300
Wabash	6½	6¼	2,300
North-western	43	42¾	22,000
North-western Preferred	64¼	62¾	7,200
Rock Island	109⅜	108⅛	11,375
Del. and Hudson Canal	120	120	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42⅝	41½	15,900
Mil. and St. Paul P'fd	77	76⅛	9,750
Pittsburgh	93½	93½	285
Del., Lack., and Western	118¼	118¼	200
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅛	150
Michigan Central	62	61½	2,650
Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	185
Union Pacific	71½	70¼	2,000
C., C., C. and I.	57	57	160
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¼	5⅜	8,800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	21⅞	1,400
Han. and St. Joseph P'fd	33¼	33	1,400
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	22½	30,500
Ohio and Mississippi P'fd	51	48½	600
Missouri Pacific	13⅝	12¾	2,500
Iron Mountain	19½	19½	200
Western Union	77⅞	77¼	22,435
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20¾	20½	900
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38	34,250
St. L., K. C. and N.	5⅛	5⅛	200
Kansas and Texas	8	8	100
Mariposa	8¾	8¾	100
Mariposa Preferred	9	9	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	85	84	282
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	400
United States Express	61½	60⅜	350
Canton	45	44¾	200
Alton and Terre Haute Pf.	24	23½	400
Total sales			212,956

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	124¾	125
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	119¼	119½
United States 10-40s, coupons	119¾	120¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¼	118½

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $27,000 for interest and $185,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,000,000
Gold balances	1,042,386
Currency balances	1,213,739

The following was the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$87,113,779
Currency balances	3,316,996
Gold exchanges	4,741,991
Gold balances	657,979

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s. Funded.... 38	N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..104
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 12½	N. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.. 17
Ark. 7s. Mem. & L.R. 12½	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 16½
Ark7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 12½	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.J.&J. 54
Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv. 12½	N.C.6s,N.C.L.Ap.&O 54
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 12½	N.C.6s,NCR.c.offJ&J 42
Connecticut 6s...106	NC.6s,NCR.c.offA&O 42
Georgia 6s... 95	N.C.6s,Fund.Act,'66. 10
Georgia 7s, new bds.103½	N.C.6s,newbds.J.&J. 9
Georgia 7s, indorsed.100½	N.C.6s,newbds.A.&O 8
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.101	N.C.6s,Sp'lTax, cl. 1. 3
Indiana 5s...101	N.C.6s,Sp'lTax, cl. 2. 2¾
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.102	N.C.6s,Sp'lTax, cl. 3. 2¾
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.102	Ohio 6s, 1881...107
Illinois War Loan...103	Ohio 6s, 1886...110
Kentucky 6s...102	Rhode Island 6s...108
Louisiana 6s... 42½	South Carolina 6s... 35
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 42½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 36
La. 6s, new F. Debt. 42½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 36
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 38½
La. 6s, Levee bds... 43	S.C.LandC,'89, J.&J. 37
La. 8s, Levee bds... 33	S.C.LandC,'89, A.&O. 37
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.. 43¼	S. C. 7s, of 1888... 38½
La. 8s of 1910... 11	S. C. Non-Fund, bs. 5
Mo. 6s, due in '76...100¼	Tennessee 6s, old... 46½
Mo. 6s, due in '77...101¼	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 45¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78...101¼	Tenn. 6s, N. B. N. S. 45¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79...101¼	Texas 10s of 1876...108
Mo. 6s, due in '80...101¼	Virginia 6s, old... 37
Fund. Bds. due '94-5.102¾	Va. 6s, new bds. 1866 38½
L.Bs,due'81 to '91 inc.102⅜	Va. 6s, new bds. 1867 38½
As.orUniv'ty due'92.102	Va. 6s, Consol bds... 75
Han.& St. Jo.,due '76.100⅜	Va. 6, ex mat'd coup. 69½
Han.& St. Jo.,due '86.100½	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 9½
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87.100¾	Dist. Col. 3.65s, 1924. 69⅝
N. Y. Reg. B. L'n...104	

And the following for City bank shares:

America...150	Imp. & Traders'...199
American Exchange.114½	Mechanics'...140
Butchers & Drovers.125	Mercantile...104
Central National...100	Merchants'...118
Chatham...136	Nassau...103
City...300	New-York...130
Commerce...115	Ninth National... 80½
Corn Exchange...130	North America... 90
First National...200	Park...125
Fourth National... 91	Phenix... 94
Fulton...150	Shoe & Leather...146
Gallatin National...129½	St. Nicholas...103
German American.. 79	State of New-York..105
Germania...110	Union...142½
Gold Exchange...120	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	103¾
City 6s, new	106⅞	107
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137½	137¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	56	56⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53¼	53½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅝	63⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	46	46½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22½	22¾
Northern Central Railroad	38	38¼
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104⅝	104⅞

The St. Nicholas National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* payable Feb. 14.

The coupons of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Hatch, No. 21 Wall street.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 28, 1876.

There was a slow trade in horned Cattle on a light run on this forenoon. The quality of the herds on sale ranged from poor to good, being generally rather coarse. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔, weights 5½ to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8c.@12c. ₱ ℔, weights 5½ to 8 cwt. strong. From 53 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows fair of sale at $50@$79 50 ₱ head. Calves included. Veals and Calves firm at our last quotations. Sheep slow, with several car-loads unsold at noon. Sheep sold at 4½c.@6c. ₱ ℔; Lambs at 6½c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs—none on sale. City dressed moderately in demand at 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔; light Pigs, 10c. ₱ ℔; Western dressed, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 70 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔, weight 7¼ cwt.; 24 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔, weight 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 37 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔, weight 6 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔, weight 7¼ cwt. H. Myer sold for H. Livingstone 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔, weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔, weight 7 cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers 12c. ₱ ℔, weight 8 cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 22 Texan Steers at 6½c. ₱ ℔, on gross weight; net weight, 5½ cwt.; 34 generally fair Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight, 7¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ ℔, weight, 7¼ cwt. For M. Kirchway, 36 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔, weight, 6¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ ℔; weight, 8¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¼c. ₱ ℔; weight, 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for J. F. Guinane 32 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ₱ ℔, with 50c. off ₱ head; held on sale, 32 Illinois Steers. T. Gibbs sold for J. F. Guinane 35 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔, with 50c. off ₱ head; weight, 7¼ cwt. Burchara & Merritt sold for Kukia & Co. 31 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔, weight, 6¾ cwt.; for A. N. Monroe, 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ ℔, weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for J. Hasburg 17 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔, weight 6 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe 46 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔, weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 7 cwt., scant; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔, weight 8 cwt., scant. Hume & Elliott sold 32 Grass Calves at $15 ₱ head; 397 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,720 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Holmes 16 common Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔, weight 6 cwt.; 16 poor quality rough Indiana, Ohio at 8¼c. ₱ ℔, weights 5½ to 6¼ cwt.; for M. McCarthy 40 Texan Steers direct from the plains, quality very rough, at 8c. ₱ ℔, weight 5½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for M. Kahn 33 Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed at 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔, weight 7½ cwt.; for G. Baker 16 Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔, weight 6½ cwt. R. & H. Westheimer sold for Pfiffer & Co. 16 poor Missouri Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔, weight 6 cwt., scant; for Dery & Geiling 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 6½ cwt.; for M. B. Doty 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔, weight 6¼ cwt.; 14 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ ℔, weight 8 cwt., strong; for Aull & Co., 32 fair Iowa Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔, weight 7¼ cwt.; Toffey & Sons had due for to-morrow five cars of Beeves. Geney & McPherson sold for Dixon & Co. 36 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔, weight 6½ cwt.; for Moonshine & Co. 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔, weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 227 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,010 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔; 10 State Sheep, weight 1,150 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 226 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,270 ℔., at 4⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 479 Ohio Sheep, weight 45,110 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 155 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,206 ℔., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,510 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 74 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 4,730 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,046 head of horned Cattle, 194 Veals and Calves, 1,792 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 469 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,311 Hogs, 176 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,423 head of horned Cattle, 3,741 Sheep and Lambs, 3,429 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 748 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,073 head, or 419 cars, of which 284 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 396 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 23 cars more, and 694 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; 35 cars were held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,800 head, against 16,800 head for the same time last week and 19,400 head for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; 12 cars were on sale, but no demand; 16 cars were held for shipment to-morrow. The weather was warm and raining heavily. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 27,700 head for the same time last week and 19,800 head for the same week last year; the market was dull and slow; 300 head of Yorkers were disposed of at $7 55@$7 65; no heavy Hogs were disposed of; 1 car remain unsold, and are holding at $7 60@$7 70. Cows—Receipts for the week, 15 cars new Milkers and Springers; demand light; only 4 cars were disposed of here at $25@$55 ₱ head, the balance were shipped East for sale, and 25 cars dry Cows for butchers' use; demand only fair; sales at $3 75@$4 75 in car lots. Calves—Not sufficient sold for quotation.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 239 cars; market active and last week's prices fully sustained up to to-day, when they fell off ¼c. to ½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 60 cars; market dull and ¼c. ₱ ℔ lower. Lambs scarce, and sell readily at 6½c.@7½c. for fair to good, and 7¾c.@8¼c. for extras. Sheep sell at 4½c.@5½c. for common to fair; 5¾c.@6c. for fair to good, and 7¼c. for extra. Milch Cows—Offerings fair and demand quiet at $40@$65@$70 ₱ head. Calves—Veals are scarce and in fair request at 7c.@8½c. ₱ ℔; Fed Calves bring $8@$15 ₱ head; receipts all sold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cattle moderately active and lower; receipts, 3,500 head; sales range from $2 50@$6 37½; good to choice Steers, $4 50@$5 37½, chiefly $5@$5 25; shipments, 2,300 head. Hogs opened strong and higher, but closed with advance partially lost; receipts, 17,000 head; sales range from $7 25@$7 70, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; New-England, $7 45@$7 60; shipments, 2,360 head. Sheep dull, a shade easier; receipts, 2,000 head; common to choice, $4 75@$5 75.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34c. Rosin steady at $1 55 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. George E. Aiken, and others.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROBERT TOOMBS is another of those men whom the rational portion of the public would like very much to see finally suppressed. The lapse of years produces no change in this very objectionable specimen of a Southern political rowdy. He has been making a speech in which he declares that the Constitution "violates the fundamental principles of society," and that the people is "accursed" which "accepts a fundamental law from another people." The black vote in Georgia was carried by "intimidation and bribery," and, adds TOOMBS, "I helped to do it. And I will buy them as long as they put beasts to go to the ballot-box." The "Yankees" are "miserable wretches," who have "injected five millions of savages into the stomach of our body politic." We have no inclination to attach importance to the ravings of this wild man, and every decent Southerner would probably look upon them with loathing. One is almost inclined to wish at times that an asylum for political lunatics could be established in some unhealthy region, and we must confess that it would not be difficult to suggest at least a dozen fit and proper persons to be received into it, by way of keeping ROBERT TOOMBS company.

At the instance of Gen. BANNING, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. RANDALL, yesterday surrendered that clause in the Military Academy bill cutting off the longevity pay of officers detailed for duty at West Point. In their amazing ignorance of the rules which govern the pay of officers long in the service, the Appropriations Committee fancied that "longevity pay" was a special favor instead of a right secured by long service. This was lopped off, and it was intended to leave the West Point officers with smaller pay than that anywhere received by officers of an equal rank and age in service. Luckily, there was enough common sense in the House to prevent such a blunder. The pay of the cadets is reduced to the standard fixed in the bill as reported, but, with amusing stupidity, Mr. RANDALL'S committee omitted to insert the money item for that purpose in the bill, so an addition of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars to supply that deficiency must be added to the appropriation and deducted from the amount which it was proposed to economize.

Judge BRADY has affirmed the judgment in DOLAN'S case, and refused the motion for a new trial. It is fortunate for the public that the law enables the Judge to take this course. The guilt of DOLAN was proved to the satisfaction of a New-York jury, and that fact alone is sufficient in these days to show that the evidence must have been very strong—as, indeed, it was. The defense was of the flimsiest kind, and no one who followed the course of the trial could doubt that DOLAN was really the murderer of poor Mr. NOE. The technical grounds on which a stay of proceedings was obtained are effectually disposed of by Judge BRADY, and the case will now probably go to the Court of Appeals. Certainly, if there still remains any law for the punishment of murder, in practice as well as in theory, it is high time that the people saw it put into operation.

We should almost have liked to know what it was that State Senator EMERSON had to complain of the other day. He began by saying that "an article had appeared in THE TIMES about him," whereas no article had appeared in which Mr. EMERSON'S name was even mentioned. Had he, then, been dreaming, and in that condition was he visited by a nightmare? To be sure, in the news dispatch of our Albany correspondent, a few days previously, there was a slight reference to something which Mr. EMERSON had said or done in executive session; and it may be that it was this which Mr. EMERSON was pleased to call "an article." Some people call everything which appears in a newspaper a "piece," and our friend Mr. EMERSON may possibly think that every news paragraph is an "article." We can assure him that his method of description will not tend to facilitate reference to the crowded columns of a daily journal.

Mr. COX, who has not recovered his serene temper since the House committees were formed, lost his balance again during the debate on the Military Academy appropriation yesterday. When he addressed a member of the House the other day as "a hyena," who was requested to "howl on," even his party friends reproved him. Yesterday, however, he so far forgot himself as to stigmatize an adversary in debate as "JIM BLAINE'S pup," and was very sharply called to order by the Speaker of the House. To add to the mortification of this luckless Congressman, he was privately lectured by one of his party leaders, Mr. HOLMAN. These little episodes—disgraceful as they are to Congress—do not increase the comfort of the Democratic majority in the House, who were obliged in yesterday's debate to hear one of their rank and file, Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, declare that he would not be dragooned by his party into voting for the reductions proposed for the West Point Academy.

The fourth week of the Legislative session closes with a fair record of work done. A number of bills of minor interest have been disposed of, and the routine work in both Senate and Assembly has been dispatched with a promptitude which gives good promise of a short session. The most important measures which the Legislature will have to act upon, however, are still in the hands of the standing committees. In legislation proposed for the City, there are the bills for limiting expenditures to the appropriations, for repaving Fifth avenue, for the employment of convict labor by contract, for reducing the number and the expenses of the Civil Justice Courts, and for limiting the City debt to ten per cent. of the assessed valuation. There are also the constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. GERARD for merging the Superior and Court of Common Pleas in the Supreme Court, and the bills just presented with the report of the Quarantine Investigating Commission, besides the bill introduced by Mr. WOODIN in reference to the Tammany Society. In the way of general legislation, the several County Treasurers' bills may be mentioned. They are still under discussion in committee, and it is probable that a single bill on this subject will soon be reported. The committees on the reapportionment of the State should soon be heard from; and the report of the Governor's Canal Commission ought to be ready for presentation by this time. As to the State Prisons, nothing can be done until the committee now investigating them makes a report.

The progress of the bills for effecting reforms in the administration of the affairs of this City has, so far, been very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the favorable reports on bills already considered by the Assembly Committee on Cities will be followed in a day or two by a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee on Mr. CAMPBELL'S bill for reducing the number and lessening the expense of the District Civil Courts. There is no possible reason why the independent existence of three or four perfectly superfluous courts should be made the excuse for taking $150,000 a year out of the public treasury. Mr. CAMPBELL has shown how the usefulness of the District Court system can be increased while diminishing the costly staff of clerks, attendants, stenographers, &c., who are at present paid for doing next to nothing.

ORGANIZATION WITHOUT UNITY.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee was in Washington yesterday, consulting with the leaders of the party in Congress, in the hope of "organizing" for the Presidential campaign. The inadequacy of a National Committee having its headquarters in New-York to meet the demands of the coming political struggle seems to have been forced upon the notice of Mr. SCHELL. The decision is said to have been reached to intrust the preparatory labors of the campaign to a Congressional Executive Committee, and to form a Resident Committee for the purpose of taking care of the "routine business." The Democrats have been moved to take these steps in order to place themselves, so far as organization is concerned, on equal terms with the Republican Party. Whether they can or cannot effect this purpose is a minor question, compared with the far more difficult problem as to how the Democratic Party can go before the country with any real organization at all. Machinery for collecting and disseminating political information, facilities for intercourse between those who plan and those who execute the details of a campaign, are all highly essential to effective party action. But they are, after all, only the mere scaffolding of the building, and wise men who prepare to build usually make it a part of their business to supply the bricks and mortar. This is a detail which the Democratic Party managers seem disposed to overlook. They are taking infinite pains about their organization, while neglecting the prime necessity of well-defined principles and an intelligible policy.

It may be said, if the Democrats choose to appeal to the country simply on the ground that their opponents having enjoyed the confidence of the people for so long it is time that they had a turn, that the only losers by such an experiment will be themselves. But it surely can be the interest of no good citizen that the struggles of our national politics should degenerate into a mere scramble for patronage and power, without there being involved in the contest a single great principle of government or a solitary maxim of statesmanship. The standard of both administration and legislation becomes lowered when politics reach so ignoble a level as this. The party that has ceased to be able to agree upon any method of dealing with any one of the great questions of the hour, has ceased to have any reason for its existence. It uses its party name merely as a common rallying point for certain discordant sections of greedy politicians. It may continue to impose on the world with the outward semblance of organization, but in surrendering the unity of conviction for the mere cohesion of public plunder, it becomes simply an agent of political demoralization.

It would be absurd to pretend that any great party has existed here or elsewhere in which there did not exist radical differences of opinion as to the methods to be adopted for giving practical effect to certain principles of government. In fact, as the party programme adapts itself to altered circumstances, there may be men belonging to the same political organization who are directly opposed to each other in their views of some new question of paramount importance which has come up for solution. Differences like these exist among Republicans as well as Democrats; but there is this vital distinction, that in the one case they have not been incompatible with decided action, while on the other they have resulted in a complete paralysis of political force. Republican disagreements on the currency question have not prevented Republicans as a party from taking one great and irrevocable step toward specie payments. The Democratic dissensions on the same subject have not only reduced that party to helpless inaction on the most pressing of public questions, but have forced them into a position of antagonism to their long-declared principles as to what is the true medium of monetary exchange.

In their views regarding the relations of individual States to the Union, the Democrats profess to find the distinctive points of their party creed. But the moment these assume some practical bearing, as on the Centennial appropriation, the heirs of the principles of JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE, are found to be hopelessly at sea. They shirk any discussion of the general question of State rights, lest the Bourbons of their party should bring prominently before the country how irreconcilable are the views sheltered under the general name of Democracy touching what are supposed to be its fundamental principles. On the general details of administration the party fares no better. It favors economy as a general principle, as all of us do in these times. But when it becomes a question of specific economies, there is likely to be as much insubordination manifested in its ranks as there was in the debate on the Military Appropriation bill yesterday. It assumed the responsibility for originating legislation in the lower house of Congress, with many promises as to the abuses which it proposed to unmask and the evils it was resolved to cure. It has had at least time enough to indicate what was to be the scope of its investigations into legislative jobbery, and where it was to apply the pruning knife of reform. But its leaders have either made up their minds that there is very little left to investigate, or that there was manifest danger of hurting their own friends, for they have all but abandoned even the pretense of searching inquiry into the acts of their predecessors. Democratic "reform" has, so far, consisted in some particularly shameless interference with the long trained and highly efficient clerical force of the House of Representatives. The party has been unable to resist the pressure upon it to grab at the petty spoils of office, without regard to the interests of public business, just as it is now preparing to grasp at larger gains without taking the trouble to show that it has any fitness to be trusted.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

Congress assembled on the 6th of December last, the committees were announced fourteen days afterward, and an adjournment of two weeks for the holidays very soon followed. It is now near the end of January, and, although the actual working days of Congress have been few, we ought to be able to be in a position to discover by the legislation of the House sufficient to determine the policy of the dominant party in that branch of Congress. Down to this date, however, with the exception of a few noisy debates, the majority of the House of Representatives have contented themselves with introducing bills. In previous Congresses, when the total number of bills introduced has reached one thousand, the interest of everybody was excited by such a rare occurrence. Nine hundred bills for both branches was a fair average. At this session the House alone has a total of sixteen hundred bills. The session has hardly begun, but in the House, where there is a new political majority, and where there is a large proportion of new members, there have already been introduced about twice as many bills as are usually proposed in the entire session of one Congress.

It does not appear, however, that these new measures are such outlines of policy as one might expect from a party newly installed in power. In this unprecedented avalanche of bills, one finds the usual number of railroad jobs. Then there have been several financial measures proposed, most of them concealing inflation schemes, and many of them intended to postpone resumption to an indefinite period. By far the greater number of these bills have for their title "for the relief of" somebody to fame unknown. There are three classes of persons seeking relief. Two of these base their claims on the operations of the Army, and one on the hardship of the whisky tax. One set of claimants, and by far the largest, asks remuneration for property taken or destroyed during the late war; another demands special pensions; and the third applies for relief on the ground of some supposed over-payment of taxes, excessive stringency in legal proceedings in revenue cases, or other alleged injury under the operation of the law.

It is evident that an immense multitude of people in the Southern and Border States have, for some reason, long believed that when the Democratic Party came into power, their supposed wrongs would be righted. No other theory can explain the appearance of this crop of claimants, which has suddenly sprung up all over the South. They besiege the House with their bills for the relief of innumerable people who have lost pigs, chickens, fence-rails, hay, and grain. When the Army of the Potomac was encamped near Falling Waters, Md., just after LEE'S escape across the Potomac, in 186', one of the inhabitants, who kept a small shop near the Boonsboro turnpike, came to Gen. MEADE'S head-quarters, with this complaint to the Quartermaster General of the Army: "Sheneral, your soldiers gome to my place; dey drinks mine lager, dey eats mine bretzels, dey kiss mine vife; den one he says, 'Left! left! left!' and, by Cheorge, dey did left, and gets no cents for nodings. I holds dis gountry resbonsible." If that Boonsboro trader is not now before Congress with his claim for beer and cakes, "impressed into the service of the United States," he will be soon, or his heirs or assigns will surely come forward with their piteous appeal.

There is something suspicious in the preferring of these ancient claims. The courts are open for the adjustment of all reasonable, or unreasonable, demands against the Government whenever payment is refused by the proper officers. The facilities for the transaction of business in the Court of Claims have been enlarged for this very purpose, since the war multiplied cases so fast, and Congress has patiently investigated thousands of these during the eleven years which have passed since the war closed. But here, as if the war were just over, arises a great clamor for relief, and bills calling for millions, it is said, pour into the House from the hands of new Democratic members. The Kentucky statesman, who noisily favors a reduction of the pay and the number of the West Point cadets, and of the Army, will undoubtedly be found, as many of his comrades will, in the list of those who will vote for the moldy claims which have just been turned in upon the House like a cloud. This is only the beginning of the shower. Congress has hardly got to work, and the relief bills are already swollen to an enormous volume. Will the parings of the usual appropriations for the support of the National Government be lost in the scramble for undeserved indemnities?

CHRISTIAN AND TURK.

A story comes through the Austrian press, which is not improbable, that the Prince of MONTENEGRO had recently communicated to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF his inability to restrain his people longer from joining with their brethren in Herzegovina in resisting the Turks, and that he risked the loss of crown and position if he withheld them from the struggle any further. The Russian Minister, it is said, exhorted the Slavonic Prince to curb his ardor, and intimated that if he maintained peace his own position might be materially improved; or, in other words, that the long-coveted narrow strip of land, now held by the Turks, which separates the country of the Black Mountains from the Adriatic, might be eventually assigned to its natural owner—the little Principality of Montenegro.

The quality of a population is not, fortunately, dependent on its numbers, and the best things in history have often come from States no bigger than Montenegro. Few people remember what this principality has to do either with the present war or with European history. The truth is, that in all its annals, for four hundred years, it has been a kind of dike against that stream of desolation which, originating far away in the plains of Central Asia, poured for ages over Eastern Europe. We have had much ingenious and able philosophy of history. Our own historian, Dr. DRAPER, has shown, in perhaps an exaggerated light, the services of one Oriental tribe—the Arabs—to the civilization of Europe. But not the most enthusiastic Orientalist could ever discover the benefit to civilization from the existence of the Turks in Europe. On the contrary, a good philosophical essay remains to be written on the injury done to the best interests of mankind by the Turkish invasion and armed occupation of portions of Eastern Europe.

The best Oriental population which was ever in Europe—the Magyars—were put back for hundreds of years by their struggles with this powerful invader. All the Slavonic provinces on the borders of Europe were either barbarized or conquered by this influence; and to this day every province on the Lower Danube or the borders of the Adriatic which has been under Turkish rule will explain all its want of progress and civilization by the fatal effects of this former occupation and conquest. "The Turk," both in popular imagination and in the true philosophy of history, is the cause of most of the ills of Eastern Europe.

Against this invasion of barbarism the little country of the Black Mountains has continually struggled. For hundreds of years, under their warlike Bishops, this heroic population have maintained an unequal and desperate contest with a great Empire. They have been conquered, their little capital, Cettigne, taken; their valleys occupied over and over again by Ottoman soldiery; they were even considered a province of the Turkish Empire, but they were never utterly subdued. Alone and unaided, this small Christian population sustained themselves for centuries against the Mohammedan influence and invasion. At length, in 1858, they became entirely independent, and are now free, and, travelers report, advancing wonderfully in all the arts of civilization. The Herzegovinians are kith and kin with the Montenegrins. The two populations have substantially the same blood and faith. The cause of the insurgents is the old hard-fought cause of the Black Mountaineers. Their oppressor and enemy for centuries is the same. Very naturally, the hardy mountaineers pour over into Herzegovina and join in the struggle which has been familiar to them in all their history. Even in October last it was reported that 20,000 of the insurgent refugees had taken refuge in Montenegro. The former line of fighting Bishops in this principality has been succeeded by an equally martial Prince, who, without doubt, feels himself in close relation with the great Slavonic power, and, perhaps, has been partly pensioned by the Russian Government. The Slavonic Christians are essentially one, despite the great difference between North and South Slaves.

If, as the Russian Cabinet is reported to have intimated, there is to be a "rectification" of the territory of this little principality, and it is to possess its natural outlet to the sea, all Europe, except perhaps Austria, will rejoice at it. The Turk only gained this little strip of land through the mutual jealousies of Ragusa and Venice; and Christian quarrels, as was often the case, strengthened Mohammedan power. It would appear now as if nothing but armed occupation by the imperial powers could prevent Montenegro, Servia, and even Albania from being drawn into the struggle.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

Capt. DUNCAN, Shipping Commissioner, appointed by the United States Court to carry out the provisions of the Shipping act of 1872, has never been in harmony with the ship-owners or masters of vessels. A perpetual war has, in fact, existed between them, and this has at last culminated in the introduction of a bill by Mr. WARD for the repeal or amendment of the act in question. Mr. DUNCAN, it must be admitted, has had hitherto the best of the fight with the ship-owners, and having up to the present time vanquished that important body single-handed, he now turns his attention to Secretary BRISTOW, and invites him to combat—in the law courts. Mr. BRISTOW has invaded the rights and privileges of Mr. DUNCAN, he has presumed to interpret the law in favor of the ship-owners, and consequently against the Commissioner, and he has, in pursuance of that interpretation, issued instructions to the Collectors of Customs to permit vessels trading between the United States and the British North American Possessions, or the West India Islands, or the Republic of Mexico, to proceed to sea without producing proof that they had shipped their crews before a Shipping Commissioner.

This decision of the Secretary of the Treasury gave universal satisfaction to the ship-owners when it was made known last week, and it was thought that Mr. DUNCAN would no longer interfere with vessels bound for the places mentioned. But this proved to be a mistake. Mr. DUNCAN waited for an opportunity to enforce his authority, and it soon presented itself. He seized two or three schooners which had cleared without shipping their crews before him, and after the vessels were put to much inconvenience and delay, the masters were released on bail, and they were allowed to proceed on their voyage. Mr. DUNCAN'S action naturally created a good deal of excitement and indignation among the ship-owners, and steps are being taken to test the legality of the course pursued by the Commissioner. It is true that Judge BENEDICT decided a few years ago in favor of Mr. DUNCAN in this particular, but United States Judges in Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore have decided in accordance with the views held by Mr. BRISTOW.

The courts will, in all probability, be saved the trouble of deciding on the knotty point in dispute, as it is generally believed that Mr. WARD'S bill now before Congress will be passed, in which event no further disputes can arise. The Secretary of the Treasury is reported to be in favor of the bill, the shippers unanimously support it, and even poor Jack, for whose special benefit the act of 1872 was passed, obstinately refuses to be protected by Mr. DUNCAN, and goes in for the repeal of the act. Mr. WARD'S bill makes a change in the appointing power of the Commissioners, and renders the office an executive instead of a judicial one. It empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the Commissioners and to fix the amount of their salary, and it provides for the location of the Commissioner's office at or near the Custom-house. This change alone will confer much benefit on masters of vessels, and save much time and trouble. The bill also provides that the Commissioners and their clerks are to be salaried subordinates of the Treasury Department, so that it will not be in their power to act contrary to instructions issued by the Secretary of the department. The most important amendment to the act of 1872, however, is that which proposes to prohibit the Commissioners and their clerks from engaging in procuring seamen—a course of action which now causes so much conflict between the Commissioner of this port and masters of vessels.

The amendments proposed seem just and reasonable, and, supported as they are by the Ship-owners' Association, they will, no doubt, meet with due consideration by Congress.

THE NEW MILK TEST.

Prof. DOREMUS demonstrated the other night that the lactometer is entirely useless for its professed purpose of testing the quality of milk. That perverse and mendacious instrument asserts that unadulterated milk with its normal quantity of cream is less pure than skimmed milk without any cream whatever, and when an instrument impudently attempts to disseminate so monstrous a doctrine, the sooner it is contemptuously discarded the better.

But Prof. DOREMUS does not come merely to destroy our faith in the lactometer. He also brings us a really infallible test, which will do just what the lactometer fails to do. His process is so simple that every one can use it. If the housekeeper wishes to know if the milk which she buys is pure, all she has to do is to lay in a stock of acetic acid and common alkali. When the milkman comes to the door, she can ask him to bring in his can of milk and put it on the stove. Then, while the milk gradually approaches the boiling point, she must pour into it the acetic acid and the alkali, and when these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, she will find that the milk has separated into coagulations of olein and casein. If the milk is pure, no water to speak of will be found in the can; but if it has been watered, there will be a large deposit of water. Thus she can infallibly tell if the milkman is honest, or if he is addicted to adulterations, and, in the latter case, she will, of course, have nothing further to do with him. This plan is so simple, and so perfectly satisfactory that Prof. DOREMUS deserves the thanks of the public for bringing it to their notice.

Still it may occur to some persons that when milk has been submitted to the acid and alkali test, it will not be in precisely the best condition for use. Our curiosity as to its degree of purity will be satisfied when we see it separated into coagulations of olein and casein, but when we proceed to make coffee with olein, or to mix pancakes with casein, the result will be decidedly unsatisfactory. It is very delightful to be told how to separate milk into coagulations, but it still remains to be told how we are to reconvert the coagulations into milk again. It is by no means certain that a milkman, whose can of milk we may have thus separated into its component parts, may not insist upon damages, while if we buy milk of him first, and test it afterward, we accomplish nothing except the mere gratification of our curiosity. The more one reflects upon Prof. DOREMUS' test, the more evident does it become that its employment necessarily spoils the milk, whether the latter be pure or impure. But it would be unfair to find fault with him on that account. All he intended to do was to supply us with an infallible test of the purity of milk. Unquestionably, he has done so, and it is not his concern if people do not like to have their milk brought on the table in the shape of coagulated olein and casein.

PRINCETON ALUMNI.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Washington Association of the Alumni of Princeton College held its fifth annual meeting and banquet, last night. The President, Dr. Harvey Lindsley, occupied the chair. Among the company were Secretary Bel-knap, Representative Jones, of Kentucky; Senator Kelly, of Oregon; Dr. Charles F. Stansbury, Alexander Porter Morse, graduates of Princeton; Dr. Peter Parker, representing the Yale Alumni; Prof. Walter S. Cox, of the Alumni of Georgetown College; Prof. Thomas Henry, formerly Professor at Princeton; J. C. Welling, an Alumnus of Princeton, and now President of Columbus College, in this District. Secretary Belknap responded to the first toast—"Nassau Hall—Her relations to the Revolution. In the beginning of the history of the country her sons were found, in council and field, battling for liberty and right." Other responses were made to toasts, and the festivities continued till 1 o'clock in the morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Pique" will be represented twice to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A matinée performance of "Julius Cæsar" may be enjoyed to-day at Booth's.

An afternoon representation of "Married in Haste" is announced for to-day at Wallack's.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their customary *après-midi* entertainment, this afternoon.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron appears in "Donald McKay" at Wood's Museum, to-day and to-night.

"Rose Michel" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon as well as this evening.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be the matinée attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-day.

The Olympic and Eagle Theatres, and the Parisian Varieties offer afternoon entertainments to-day.

The concert of English glees, complimentary to Mr. George E. Aiken, occurs to-night, at Chickering Hall.

A HOME-MADE TELEGRAM DISPOSED OF.

A cable dispatch, dated Jan. 27, from Theodore Steinway to Steinway & Sons, contradicts the recent report, published by a contemporary, of a misfortune alleged to have befallen Anton Rubinstein, the celebrated pianist, as follows: "Rubinstein is not blind. Please contradict." The same house has also received an autograph letter, written by M. Rubinstein himself, at St. Petersburg, as late as Dec. 21, in which the artist states that he is enjoying excellent health.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers acted this week in Albany.

Mr. Barry Sullivan performs next week in Pittsburg.

Miss Charlotte Thompson acted this week in Washington.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe was this week in Washington.

Miss Jane Coombs was at Macauley's, in Louisville, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence were this week at Wood's, in Cincinnati.

Wade's Opera-house in San Francisco has just been opened to the public.

Miss Maggie Mitchell acts next week at the National Theatre, in Washington.

"Henry V." was the attraction at the Indianapolis Academy of Music this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mr. Gilbert's play of "Broken Hearts" has just been produced at the Globe Theatre, in Boston.

The Oates Troupe was this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis, and Mr. Frank Mayo was at the St. Louis Olympic.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* of Jan. 25 remarks: "Miss Conway is certainly to be congratulated upon the liberality, ardor, and numerical strength of her admirers, and likewise upon their happy faculty of expressing their pent-up feelings in the beautiful language of flowers, but they ought to be restrained from all speaking at once and at ill-chosen times."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Horace Wigan and his company have migrated, with "All for Her," from the Mirror to the St. James' Theatre, in London.

A cable dispatch to the Boston *Globe* dated Jan. 26 says: "Henry Irving, the actor, while performing in 'Hamlet,' at the Lyceum Theatre, met with an accident during the performance last evening, receiving a slight injury in the eye by the rebounding of a foil. He will be unable to appear on the stage for a week or two."

The London Mirror Theatre, lately under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan, has now changed hands to become "The Duke's," under Mr. F. C. Burnand, the genial author of *Happy Thoughts*. He has taken the title from that of the old house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was called The Duke's—a most appropriate name for the present day.

The death at Paris is announced, after an illness of six months, of M. Deloffre, conductor of the orchestra at the Opéra Comique. When young he commenced a brilliant career as a violinist, and spent several years in England where he obtained great success. On returning to Paris he was appointed head of the orchestra at the Théâtre Lyrique, and eventually replaced Tilmant at the first-named house.

"La Belle Poule," the new operetta by M. Hervé, has attained a full success, and the Paris Folies-Dramatiques sees the olden glories of the early days of "La Fille de Madame Angot" revived in the shape of crowded houses and a full exchequer, thanks probably to the principal interpreter of the new piece, Mlle. Schneider herself. That rollicking actress, in spite of years and of caprices, still retains her hold on the affections of the public."

One of the ballet girls, Marion Oldale, who was burned in the fire which occurred on the 28th of December at the Alexandra Opera-house, Sheffield, died on Jan. 10 in great agony from the burnings she then received. The girl was suspended in a basket of flowers in the transformation scene when the fire broke out, and before she could be rescued the flames burned her severely about the head, face, and legs. There was a great panic in the house at the time, and a fearful crush took place, but none of the audience were seriously injured.

Writing of affairs at the Court Theatre, in London, the *Times* critic on Jan. 12 says: "In 'A Quiet Rubber,' produced at this theatre on Saturday last, we have now an admirable foil to the long-drawn melancholy of 'Broken Hearts.' It is a simple little piece enough, in one act, requiring no change either of scene or dress, being, in fact, but an adaptation from the French of 'La Partie de Piquet.' But Mr. Coghlan has done his work well; his dialogue is brisk, easy, and English, or perhaps we should say Irish; and throughout, with a hand of more than ordinary skill, he has contrived to fit the airy and fanciful habits of the French stage to our own ampler and more robust proportions.

The fact is known that, through events which have remained a mystery, Arpal, the French actor, whose reputation was equal to his talent, died alone in the Hospital of Geneva. A letter from the Mayor of that city now announces that the ground in which the deceased was buried is about to be retaken. At the last sitting of the Committee of Dramatic Authors, at Paris, one of the members, M. De la Rounat, having called the attention of his colleagues to the situation in question, a decision was come to, on his proposition, that Baron Taylor, the President, should be requested to come to an understanding with the Authors' Society, and the committee voted at once 500 francs as a first installment to meet the expenses either of the removal of the body to France or the purchase of a perpetual concession at Geneva.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Jan. 19: "The Muscovite drama, 'Les Danichieff,' adapted from an original play by Count de Kroukowskoi, by Alexandre Dumas, was produced at the Odéon last night for the first time, with brilliant success. The audience, which was composed in a great measure of the aristocratic and literary elements of Parisian society, was at first cold and critical, but gradually became more and more sympathetic, until, in the third act, a real enthusiasm prevailed. Contrary to what one might expect from the hand of a cunning playwright like M. Dumas, the fourth act undeniably lagged, and materially impaired the climax of interest attained at the close of the third. It is a question whether the success which has been achieved by the piece will be lasting. Apart from the sparkling dialogue, which sometimes becomes fatiguing by its very brilliancy, there is little in the four acts of this drama to sustain the interest. Everything centres in one leading event, the force of which, so far as the feeling is concerned, is soon exhausted."

Of Mr. Hatton's new play at the London Olympic the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The story of 'Clytie,' which Mr. Joseph Hatton furnished some time since to the columns of a monthly magazine, has been produced at this theatre in a dramatic form, with a fair show of success. Mr. Hatton has prepared the stage version of his novel, and, in common with a practice which now prevails, has tested his play in the provinces before bringing it under the notice of the metropolitan public. Although 'Clytie' has for its basis a legal point which may not be readily comprehended by all, and although both the play and novel upon which it is founded were manifestly written with the intention of bringing this technical question forward, there is enough that is purely dramatic and romantic in the piece to render it attractive to a general audience. The rare point is gained of having the entire sympathy of the audience with the suffering heroine throughout; after this all other matters are merely secondary considerations."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ELEVATED RAILROADS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Greenwich Elevated Railroad Company seems to have seized upon all or most of the routes designated by the Mayor's Commission, and to be determined to give their solution to the problem of rapid transit. They propose to extend and complete the line now partially built and in operation on the west side, and to build and operate through Third avenue and other streets on the east side.

It rests in a large degree with the present Supreme Court Commission to decide whether this their plan shall be carried out.

So far as the east side is concerned, the plan meets the very earnest and decided opposition of all the property-owners on the line until you reach the district of unimproved and speculative property. Doubtless in that district there are some property-owners who favor it; some, possibly, with the idea that their property directly on the line will not be injured; most with the hope that their near-by property on the cross streets or other avenues will be benefited to a degree that will more than compensate them for the injury done to their property on the line.

The line of the Bowery and Third avenue from the City Hall to the line of Central Park on Fifty-ninth street is the most compactly built and the most densely populated of any in the City.

The great object of a rapid-transit railway is to carry passengers from a point far above Fifty-ninth street, and to a less extent from adjoining streets below Fifty-ninth street to the lower part of the City, and *vice versa*.

The property-owners on the line of the Bowery and Third avenue claim that a railway of that description would greatly depreciate the value of their property.

Their claim would seem well founded. Substantial unanimity in the parties interested is strong evidence, and it seems to exist in this case.

The line is now a business street in itself. The contemplated railway would transform it into a mere conduit to other business and residence centres.

The improvements now existing are the growth of many years, and the result of a confidence that the Bowery and Third avenue would be and remain the business streets they now are.

On the other hand, the interests of the upper part of the island and the suburban districts seem imperatively to demand some means of rapidly reaching the lower part of the City.

Two questions here arise:

First—Can this Greenwich street road fulfill the demand for rapid transit—i. e., can it carry the passengers? As now constructed it can run but small light trains, carrying but few passengers. Its means for entering and leaving the cars are clumsy in the extreme, necessitating long delays at stations, and its long depot stairs make it disagreeably inaccessible. Its speed is small compared with an ordinary steam road. Its most enthusiastic advocate can hardly claim that it would do more than carry the passengers who would otherwise naturally seek transportation by present methods over the Third avenue route. It would not avoid the necessity of other rapid-transit roads over other routes.

Second—Is there any alternative?

We already have rapid transit from any distance up the country to Forty-second street—an effectual rapid transit, running, or soon to run, luxurious trains, and with means to make the entering and leaving of passengers at the depots as rapid as possible.

That road has capacity to do all the transportation required; lateral roads, if necessary, could act as feeders.

By very little work on the Park avenue tunnel this road can be brought down to Thirty-fourth street, or within twenty minutes of the City Hall by horse cars.

If that road, depressed or underground or carried through blocks, were carried to Chatham square, the problem of rapid transit would be effectually solved.

True, property would have to be taken below Thirty-fourth street or a depression made in the streets. Doubtless some property would be injured, but the plan when carried out would be effectual, and would supply all the demand.

Or, suppose the present road to be carried from Forty-second or Thirty-fourth streets to Second avenue, and down that avenue and the designated route, and in such a manner as to continue the transportation of all the passengers brought by the present roads.

Very little, if any, injury to property would thereby accrue, and the whole demand could be supplied.

It is, to say the least, extremely probable that, if these elevated roads are constructed along active business avenues, they will not only cause a vast depreciation of property, and fail to supply the rapid transit demand, but will keep off and indefinitely postpone the adoption of a plan and construction of a road that may be effectual to carry out the purposes for which it is designed.

With these various conflicting interests the task of the present sitting Supreme Court Commission is by no means an easy one, and requires in its proper execution the utmost fairness, circumspection, and deliberation. F.

GOING TO THE THEATRE.

"At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Mr. Daly was found selling tickets at the box office. He said he knew nothing whatever of the reported movement to reduce prices. He was too busy to say anything further, but Mr. Fiske would perhaps be able to say something concerning it. Mr. Stephen Fiske, Mr. Daly's business manager, said that the report was without any foundation whatever. If people were not eager for the highest-priced accommodations the business of the ticket speculator would instantly cease to exist. If $1 50 was too high for an orchestra chair, people would refuse to buy these $2 50 seats at $3 each from the speculators at the theatre doors. Yet business among the speculators seemed as good as ever—at least, good enough to justify them in taking the risk of purchasing seats to sell again at advanced rates."—*New-York Times, Jan. 27.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the above paragraph from your paper of this morning. The position assumed in the last part of it by Mr. Daly is an impertinence, and may be construed as a defiance to the public in behalf of the ticket speculating outrage. The public would not willingly buy these tickets of the speculators unless they were forced to. They are forced into it. They would not do so if they could help it. Witness, last Winter I wanted five seats for "Henry V." I went to the box office at the theatre three days beforehand. They offered me seats in the two last rows, those next to the entrance; had no others better located. I turned away, and a speculator accosted me with a diagram, and offered me any and the choicest seats in any part of the house. Showing me the diagram of the house to choose from, I saw he had the entire orchestra circle, entire rows of all the choice seats, the three front rows in the balcony, &c. I bought five seats because I was forced to, having three ladies visiting at my house from a distance, but I have never been in the house since, and I never expect to, unless I am obliged to go for some such reason as before. PLAY-GOER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 27.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* quotes a bank President in that city as saying on hearing of the great bank robbery at Northampton: "I'm sick of this rascally world. Don't want to see or do business with anybody. I'd rather be an old farmer, living on a cross-road, four miles from the sight of everybody, with a barrel of cider and two hoes, than to have anything to do with banks, money, or men."

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE QUARANTINE BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE CENSUS RETURNS OF 1875—SEVERAL IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 28, 1876.

After the regular meeting this morning the Senate went into executive session to consider the nomination of Mortimer M. Southworth, of Lockport, who has been chosen by Gov. Tilden for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy in the Eighth Judicial District occasioned by the death of George D. Lamont. The nomination was referred to the Senators representing the district, with instructions to report at their earliest convenience. After this business had been disposed of, Senator Emerson rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he had been badly treated by the Senate, by certain members of his party, and particularly by the newspapers of New-York City. He had been represented as "an independent" because the clerk did not hear him vote "no" on the confirmation of Mr. Schuyler to the position of Canal Auditor, and for the same reason he had been accused of not wishing to act with his party friends. He concluded with the declaration that he came from Monroe, "the banner district," and that he expected and prayed that justice might be done him by his associates. At the conclusion of these remarks Senator Woodin said that for the past two or three years it had been impossible to keep secret the doings of the Senate in executive session. In spite of every precaution such sessions were always fully, and, he was forced to say, accurately, most accurately, reported, in one or two of the New-York newspapers. Such being the case, he was in favor of one of two things—either that the secret sessions be discontinued or that the gentlemen reporting them be called to a strict account. He stated further that he would find it necessary to call for an investigation should the doings of future executive sessions find their way into the public prints. Soon after the conclusion of these remarks the secret session broke up.

In the Assembly this morning the business transacted was of a routine and uninteresting character. The committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the Quarantine and Emigration Commission made their report as printed in THE TIMES some days ago. Accompanying the report are three bills. One of them provides for the abolition of the Quarantine Commission, and vests the control of quarantine matters in the Health Officer of the port, subject to a board of appeal, which is to consist of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Ship-owners' Association, and the President of the Board of Health. Such board to affirm, reverse, or modify any decision of the Health Officer appealed from. Another bill raises the rate of head-money from $1 50 to $2 50, fifty cents of which increase is to be devoted to a sinking fund to pay off present indebtedness. The third bill amends the act creating a Board of Emigration, by making it the duty of the Governor and the State Senate to appoint three Commissioners, to hold office for two, four, and six years respectively. The Presidents of the Irish and German Emigration Societies are made additional Commissioners ex officio, but with full power. They must, however, take the oath of office required from the other Commissioners. Among the resolutions presented was one by Mr. Watts, which calls upon the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City to report, within ten days, why he has not complied with the law of last year directing him to build four additional baths for New-York City. The resolution was adopted. Under the same order of business Mr. Smith offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the advisability of the publication of the census returns of 1875; that the accuracy and reliability of such returns be taken into consideration, and particularly the disproportion of population, voters, and aliens returned from the City and County of New-York and County of Kings, in comparison with the voting population as shown in the elections with the known ratio of voters to the total population; and that the committee also consider whether the public interest would not be best subserved by the publication of the returns of population only, thereby saving a heavy expenditure of money which would confer no adequate benefits.

This was tabled under the rule. During the morning Mr. Hogeboom rose to a question of privilege, and stated that in view of the fact that his action in introducing what was known as the "Old Soldier bill" had been commented upon unfavorably by a New-York newspaper, he desired to repeat what he said when he presented the bill—that he introduced it for the consideration of the House, and did not pledge himself to its support. After the transaction of other routine business the Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A brief session only of the Senate was held to-day. Senator Woodin presented a communication from the Board of State Prison Inspectors asking that a thorough investigation of the management of the State Prisons and the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica be made. Mr. Woodin suggested that the communication be referred to the Committee on State Prisons, to consider the best method of conducting the investigation. The Senator thought a bill creating a commission, to be prepared by the committee, would best secure the object in view. A resolution was introduced by Senator Vedder providing for the appointment of a committee to draw up resolutions giving expression to the sentiments of the Senate on the death of Vice President Wilson. Mr. Bergh's bill relating to the throwing of substances in the street liable to injure the feet of animals was passed and sent back to the Assembly. The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, of which the following is a brief synopsis, was transmitted to the Senate: During the past year a marked improvement in the condition of the library has taken place. On Jan. 1, 1875, there were 150,306 volumes in the library, and during the year there has been added 2,140 volumes by donation and purchase, making the whole number of volumes now in the library 152,446. The increase in books read during the year was 7,486, and in readers 1,881. In sixteen years the increase of books read was 129 per cent. Of the 135,065 volumes read, only 5,028 were novels. The Treasurer's report shows that the property has increased from the original bequest of $400,000 by the founder to $778,356 30. There is a slight temporary debt of $2,732.

Senator Morrissey presented a petition from the mechanics of New-York similar to the one presented some days ago in the House, protesting against the bill providing for the employment of pauper labor.

Senator Schoomaker introduced a bill, amending the laws of 1873, in relation to the crime of murder. It provides that the killing described in the law which it proposes to amend, unless it be manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereafter provided, shall be murder in the first degree, in the following cases: First, when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design, to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being; second, when perpetrated by an act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual; third, when perpetrated by a person engaged in the commission of any felony. Such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree, or man slaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the second degree, when perpetrated intentionally, but without deliberation and provocation.

Senator McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing stockholders of railroad and plank-road companies to make payments upon mortgages in process of foreclosure against such companies. It provides that, in case of the foreclosure of any mortgage given by the companies of the kind referred to, to secure payment of any bond of such company, any stockholder of the company, or of any company subsequently formed, owning the said mortgaged road and its franchises, shall, for the period of six months after the sale under such foreclosure, have the right, on paying the purchaser or purchasers at or under such sale, or to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in such mortgage, for the use of such purchaser, a sum equal to such proportion of the price paid in such sale, and the cost, as such stockholders shall bear to the whole capital stock of said company. On so paying such stockholder shall be entitled to have the same relative amount of stock or interest in said railroad or plank-road company. A bill was introduced by Senator Sayre in reference to the boundaries of election districts. The law at present in existence directing the Board of Aldermen in cities to divide election districts which have grown too large into smaller election districts is not regarded as mandatory. The provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Sayre direct that no election district shall contain more than eight hundred voters, and that the Common Council may, when they deem it wise, create in election districts containing more than five hundred and not less than eight hundred voters two districts. The law further provides that if the Common Council refuse, on the petition of ten resident voters, to make division of districts containing over eight hundred voters, the County Judge shall, on application of such petitioners, direct the Common Council to create the number of election districts required by law. The districts created are to contain as nearly as possible an equal number of voters. Senator Schoomaker introduced a bill amending section 4, title 5, chapter 20 of the first part of the Revised Statutes, providing that the prosecuting officer in cases of abandonment shall retain forfeited recognizances, and pay the sum thus acquired for the support of the persons abandoned.

Senator Baaden introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to examine and settle all claims for rents upon leases heretofore made for the use of buildings for armories and drill-rooms in the City of New-York. The bill provides that three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor and Controller to carry out the provisions of the bill.

An important bill was introduced by Senator Baaden in relation to savings banks. It amends section 15 of the law of 1875 as follows: "And each and every one of the Trustees of such savings banks or institutions for savings must be responsible, and shall become, with their real and personal property, securities for the faithful administration and execution of the duties of the President, Vice President, and all the officers of such savings bank or institution for savings whereof they are elected and hold the positions as Trustees and officers." Section 57 is amended to read as follows: "Any President, Vice President, Trustee, or other officers of such savings bank or institution for savings who shall willfully or faithlessly use or misappropriate any of the funds, or moneys, or securities, or is guilty of the use of funds or deposits of such savings bank for illegitimate purposes, or of malfeasance or willful neglect of the duty in his office, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in a State Prison not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

OBITUARY.

FRANCIS DEAK.

A dispatch from Buda-Pesth announces the death of M. Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman. He was born on the farming estate of Kehida, in the comitat of Zala, Hungary, Oct. 17, 1803. He studied law at Raab, and at an early age framed a criminal code which won the commendation of eminent jurists in different countries. In 1832 he was sent as a Deputy to the Presburg Diet, where, through his splendid eloquence and the high feeling displayed by him, he soon became recognized as the leader of the opposition. He took a prominent and active part in the agitation for the abolition of serfdom and the removal of the restrictive enactments which fettered the Constitution of his country. After the arrest of M. Kossuth and the leaders of the popular party in 1837, Deak again came to the front as the leader of a formidable parliamentary opposition, and by his tact in the Diet brought about the reconciliation between the King and the people which terminated the angry debates of 1840. He was re-elected to the Diet of 1844, but refused to serve in consequence of the instruction given to the representatives to vote against the proposed equality of taxation, to which he, together with some two hundred others, had voluntarily subjected themselves. Failing health compelled him to decline the election to the Diet of 1848, but in the Spring of that year, after the decisive victory gained by the opposition, under the leadership of Kossuth, over the Austrian Government, he accepted the portfolio of justice in the Ministry of Count Batthyani, but subsequently resigned, and simply took part in public affairs in his capacity of member of the Diet. While holding this position he attempted a complete judicial reform, but the scheme was interrupted by the war; and on the resignation of the Ministry, at the breaking out of open hostilities against Austria, he retired to private life. In December, 1849, he was a member of the unsuccessful deputation sent to the camp of Windischgrätz for the negotiation of peace. He was arrested by the commander, but obtained a speedy release and took up his residence at Pesth. After rejecting numerous overtures made to him by the Cabinet at Vienna, with the view of gaining him over as a mediator between the Emperor and the Hungarian people, he reappeared in the political arena toward the close of 1860, after the reverses in Italy and manifold financial embarrassments had compelled Francis Joseph to promise the Hungarians the restoration of their national liberties. He was elected to the Diet of 1861 by the City of Pesth, and became the acknowledged leader of that Assembly. The reconciliation between the Emperor and the Hungarian people was not, however, complete, and the efforts of Deak to bring about a satisfactory solution of the national difficulties on the basis of the laws of 1848 having failed, the Diet was again dissolved in August of that year. A new Diet was convoked late in 1865, but was prorogued shortly before the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war, in 1866. At the termination of the disastrous campaign the national demands of Hungary, as formulated by Deak, at that time also representative from Pesth, were readily assented to by Von Beust, Francis Joseph's Chief Minister, and a separate Ministry was granted to Hungary. Deak, who throughout the exciting times through which the country had passed, had evinced equal firmness and moderation, now ceased his opposition to the Government of Vienna, and became the leader of the majority in the Diet, which was favorable to the Hungarian Cabinet formed by Andrassy, though occasionally opposing it upon minor points. The deceased statesman continued almost the same attitude toward the Cabinets of Lónyay and Szlávy, having been successively re-elected to the Diet by overwhelming majorities as representative of the City of Pesth.

HENRY H. STARKWEATHER, M. C.

Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, member of Congress from the Third Connecticut District, died in Washington at 8 o'clock yesterday forenoon. He was conscious to the last, and conversed with Mrs. Starkweather, who arrived at the bedside of her husband two hours before his death. Mr. Starkweather's illness was of short duration. Last Friday he took a cold which soon settled into pneumonia, from the effects of which he died. Deceased was born in Preston, New-London County, Conn., April 29, 1826. He was educated principally in the public schools of his native town, and a few years later in life was admitted to the Bar. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and was in 1860 a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Mr. Lincoln. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Gen. Grant, in 1868. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Norwich, which position he held until 1865, when he was reappointed by President Johnson; but after the latter made his speech of Feb. 22, 1866, Mr. Starkweather sent in his resignation. He was subsequently made Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and also a member of the National Republican Executive Committee. He was elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. At the time of his death Representative Starkweather was a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and also of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice. The remains will to-day be conveyed to Norwich, Conn., by a special committee of the House.

The remains of the deceased will be conveyed to his home at Norwich, Conn., in a special car, leaving Washington at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, and arriving at Norwich at 10 o'clock P. M. The following gentlemen will accompany the remains: Postmaster General Jewell, Representatives Garfield, of Ohio; Wheeler, of New-York; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Barnum, Landers, and Phelps, of Connecticut; Postmaster Bidwell, and Allen Tenney, of Norwich; ex-Representative Kellogg, of Connecticut; H. T. Sperry, of the Hartford *Post*; A. H. Byington, and Deputy Sergeant at Arms Lillibridge. Mrs. Starkweather will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George M. Lander and Mrs. Byington. President Bishop, of the New-York and Hartford Railroad, will meet the party in this City and convey them over his road in a special train. The funeral will take place at Norwich at 2 P. M. Monday.

FREDERIC LEMAITRE.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of this distinguished French actor. He was born in Havre in 1800, and at an early age prepared himself for the stage. In 1822 he failed in a competition for prizes offered to the pupils of the Conservatory, only a single vote being recorded in his favor, and that was given by Talma. In 1823 he made his début at the Ambigu Comique, but his reputation was not firmly established till he appeared at the Folies Dramatiques in "Robert Macaire," in 1834. Two years later he added to his fame by his playing in Alexander Dumas' "Kean," and in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." In 1840 his playing in Balzac's "Vautrin," attracted increased attention to his abilities, but the play was soon withdrawn on account of its reflections on Louis Phillippe. In 1842 he made his appearance at the Theatre Français, but he soon withdrew from it, his genius not being appreciated by the frequenters of that governmental place of amusement. At the Porte St. Martin, the Variétés and the Odéon he was so successful in creating amusement in comedy and grief in tragedy that he was often called the Talma of the boulevards. Among his more popular performances, besides "Robert Macaire," were in "Don César de Bazan," and "Toussaint l'Ouverture." In 1860 he retired from the stage for some years, but in October, 1873, he again made his appearance, playing the part of the nameless Jew in Victor Hugo's "Marie Tudor."

A CHECK TO CRIMINALS.

POLICE RAID ON "AFRICA."

CAPT. M'DONNELL CLEANS OUT THE WORST NEGRO DEN IN NEW-YORK—HOW THE RAID WAS PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT.

For some years past the alley and court-yard known as "Africa," lying between Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson street, has been known to the Police as the worst negro den in the City. There are seven houses in all, two on each side of the alley and three in the court. A gutter runs up the centre of the alley, and there are water-closets and hydrants in the court in front of the three rear houses. The houses are owned by a rich man named Stewart, who intrusts the letting of them to a notorious negro ruffian named "Jake" Davis, who lives in the basement of No. 57 Thompson street. They are solely inhabited by colored thieves and the worst class of white and black women, who pay $2 a week for each room to Davis. The court has been the scene of several murders. On May 17, 1873, Mary J. Sullivan was murdered by James Jackson, a negro thief, who cut his throat but recovered from the wound and was sent to the State Prison. On the night of Dec. 8, 1873, Officer Edward S. Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, while returning with a prisoner from a raid on "Africa," was struck with a stone and almost instantly killed by a negro ruffian named Isaac Hatch, alias "Shambling Ike," who was tried and acquitted, owing to a lack of evidence. On Aug. 31, 1875, John Conlon, a white man, was beaten to death by George Washington and John Sewell, colored. Sewell was arrested by Capt. McDonnell and convicted, and Washington was acquitted. Stabbing affrays occurred almost weekly, and every night men were decoyed into "Africa" by the women, and, after being robbed of their money, were beaten and thrown out into Thompson street by the negro thieves. No. 55 Thompson street is occupied by respectable families, and No. 61 is used as an industrial school.

The drunken carousals of the negroes in "Africa," especially on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, have become unbearable during the past few weeks, and Capt. McDonnell determined to clean the place out thoroughly. Accordingly, yesterday morning, he visited the alley, and entered every room in the several houses. He was observed by the negro Davis, who asked him if he was going to make a raid. "Oh, no, Jake," replied the Captain. "I'm going to bring Sam Devere, John Hart, and a lot of them nigger minstrels to see "Africa," and I thought I'd come down and take a look around before I brought them here." "All right, Cap'n," said Davis. "Fetch 'em right along. We coons will use them boys all right." Davis went through the rooms with the Captain, telling the negroes to have their rooms fixed up by night. By this method the Captain obtained the names of the occupant of each room. No sooner had he gained this information than he proceeded before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Jacob Davis, John Robinson, John Brown, Charles Moss, George Washington, Charles Washington, James Jackson, Mrs. Sewell, Frenchy Black, and Mrs. Jack Sheppard, (colored,) Mary Ryan, Angeline Munson, Louisa Brown, and Mrs. Russell, (white.) Capt. McDonnell determined to make the raid at 1 o'clock this morning in order not only to catch those for whom he had obtained warrants, but any others who might visit "Africa." He decided upon calling out the entire section of men which came off duty at midnight, and assume command in person, with Sergts. Rielly, Knight, and Robb. In order to prevent a recurrence of the murder of Officer Burns, he ordered that the prisoners be taken to the station-house in squads, each prisoner in charge of an officer, and two officers following behind each squad with drawn clubs and revolvers. The raid was successful. At 1 o'clock the Police, to the number of 100, charged down Thompson street, and broke into "Africa." The doors were quickly battered, and 200 black and white men and women arrested. The prisoners, who are of the lowest class, were at once taken to the Wooster Street Station under a strong guard. At 2 o'clock this morning the officers were still engaged locking them up. They will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court to-day. The raid was a complete success. In some rooms ten and a dozen negroes and white women were found asleep.

CAR ROBBERS TRAPPED.

HOW THE PLOT TO ROB AN EXPRESS CAR OF $400,000 WAS FRUSTRATED AND THE THIEVES CAUGHT.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* describes how the four ex-employes of the railway company, who attempted to rob the eastern night express train from Chicago on Wednesday night were caught, as briefly told in the telegrams. The *Blade* says:

"Nearly a week ago Messrs. Cone and Chapin, Superintendent and Agent of the United States Express Company for this city, learned that a robbery of one of their cars on the Air Line was contemplated, and that the attempt would be made night before last. Night before last Messrs. Cone, Chapin, and Tim Hart, of the express company; Capt. Purdy and Sergt. Nohl, of the regular force, and Detective Cavanaugh, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, took No. 5, and went to Archbald. Just before reaching Wauseon they saw a camp-fire in the woods around which were gathered several men. At Wauseon the officers changed to the east-bound Chicago express, which arrives in this city at 2:40 A. M. As there was no attempt made to rob that train, the same parties again took the midnight train going west last night. At Archbald—as on the night before—they changed to the express, eastward bound. In the express car were some two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in currency, and over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in bullion, in charge of Mr. Edward Lacy, messenger. At Wauseon four former employes of the railroad got on board. Their names were L. H. Hartwell, an ex-freight conductor; Charles and Frank Dwight, and William Emery, alias Sophus. This party left this city some time ago, and went to within from one-half to three-quarters of a mile of Wauseon, where they camped out in the woods near the railroad track, to perfect their plan. As there was no express car attached to the train night before last no attempt was made, but last night everything was favorable, the express car was in the train, the night was dark, and the rain poured down in torrents, and, as was expected, the gang boarded the train at Wauseon. The two Dwights and Sophus immediately climbed upon the roof of the baggage car, while Hartwell remained upon the platform of the same car. After a careful survey of the surroundings, Hartwell produced a three-fourth inch auger and bored a hole in the centre of the express door, through which he observed the location of the express matter, safe, and saw Lacy, the messenger, by the dimly burning light in the car. Finding the messenger apparently asleep, he proceeded to bore three or more holes near the lock, and with a panel-saw, cut out a hole sufficiently large for him to get his arm through to loose the fastenings. The remainder of the gang then descended from the roof and took their places upon the platform of the express car. During the interval the officers had not been idle. Mr. Cone seized the bell-cord and anxiously awaited the moment to give the signal to the officers in the baggage-car. Mr. Chapin stood ready to seize the arm that was to be thrust through the prepared opening to unfasten the door. Capt. Purdy held the bell-cord in his hand, ready to receive the signal, Sergt. Nohl and Detectives Cavanaugh and Tibbets stood near the door ready to make a spring which was to secure the robbers dead or alive. Shortly after passing Swanton the proper time seemed to have arrived, and Hartwell cautiously inserted his hand into the opening he had made. With bated breath he was seen to feel for the key which would unlock the door. As soon as there was enough of his arm through the hole Mr. Chapin seized his wrist with a grip of iron, and held it there despite all his desperate struggles to release it. He was in the toils, and the vise-like grip was not for an instant relaxed until he was ironed. Mr. Cone gave the signal at the same instant Mr. Chapin siezed his man; the door of the baggage-room was opened and the officers rushed like an avalanche upon them. Sergt. Nohl, who happened to be in the lead, 'froze' to a man with either hand. Detectives Cavanaugh and Tibbets each went for a man. Capt. Purdy, in the darkness, laid hold of Sergt. Nohl, but being informed of the error, took the one that Jake had nailed with his right hand, and thus relieved the Sergeant none too soon. Had there been sufficient light, a most thrilling and desperate struggle would have been seen. There were eight persons on the narrow platform of the car engaged in a contest for life and liberty. The rain had rendered everything as slippery as possible, the night was dark, and the train was running at a speed of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour. In their frantic efforts to escape, they tried to throw themselves from the train, and it was all that the officers could do to prevent it. Sergt. Nohl was drawn upon the hand-rail, and only prevented himself from being dragged off and down the steps upon the track by entwining his leg around one of the standards. Cavanaugh took Sophus, knowing him to be a dangerous man and capable of any crime, by dealing him a crushing blow upon his head with a 'billy.' Instantly the man fell insensible upon the platform, unable to make any resistance. Detective Tibbits, who happened to be on the train, assisted in keeping the other fellow who had forced Cavanaugh nearly off the train, from doing any damage. In less time than one can well imagine, the whole affair was over. It is very singular, with the number of revolvers that were in hand, that no shots were fired. Had there been the least halt or catch in the instantaneous rush that completely overwhelmed them, or had they been allowed opportunity, there is no doubt but that the gang would have fought to the death. Capt. [illegible] Cavanaugh [illegible] he was [illegible] Sophus is generally known as 'Texas Bill,' and is a young man of fine physique, being a perfect athlete, and able to handle, with ease, any two ordinary men. He is a known desperado, and was an outlaw when he left Texas, some five or six years ago. Charles Dwight is well known in police circles, having been arrested for stealing from the railroad company repeatedly. Frank Dwight has also been arrested for a similar offense, but upon trial was not convicted. Hartwell was formerly in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad as a freight conductor, but was discharged by them some time ago. This is the first offense of any importance that has been laid to his charge. Hartwell has a wife and two children living in the Fifth Ward. It is said that for some time he has been in arrears for rent, and that his landlord was about to eject him; that a few days ago he told him that he would be able not only to pay up, but also to pay his rent for six months in advance."

THE TRIAL OF LANDIS.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRISONER'S SANITY—THE CASE TO GO TO THE JURY IN ABOUT A WEEK.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 28.—The sixteenth day of the Landis trial began this morning. Up to noon to-day over fifty witnesses had testified. Chester M. Goodrich, the first witness called by the prosecution, testified that he had heard Dr. Lane pronounce the prisoner's wife insane. In his testimony for the defense, the Doctor stated that he had never expressed such an opinion and had never believed her insane. Benjamin D. Mixon and John McMahon, both of Vineland, testified to having seen the prisoner on a few occasions since his return from Europe, and up to the time of the shooting, and had never seen any symptom of mental derangement, either in his eyes, appearance, or manner.

Walter Canstell testified that he was present at the office of Mr. House in Vineland at the time it was proposed to give Landis a hearing preparatory to taking him to Bridgeton Jail. Landis' eyes were red as though produced by weeping, but he was calm and collected, and waived a hearing before the Justice of the Peace. Witness had known Landis for a number of years, but never discovered anything strange or peculiar in his conduct or appearance.

Frank Bingham testified that he attended a public mass-meeting held in Plum Street Hall, Vineland, in the Spring of 1866, which meeting had been called by the citizens of Vineland to take into consideration the fact that a land office had been opened that was considered detrimental to the best interests of the settlement; the office was established by Hall & Branch; at this meeting Mr. Landis stated that he had expended a large sum of money in advertising and in inducing persons to come and look at lands, and thought that others should not reap the benefit of such advertising. He asked the meeting to pass a resolution preventing the opening of any office except his own for a period of two years. Mr. Hoagland then asked the witness what the people who attended the meeting did immediately after the adjournment. The defense interposed an objection, in reply to which the Attorny General stated that the State proposed to show that Hall and Branch had been driven out of Vineland by force of arms. The court overruled the question. The witness said he attended another meeting when he heard Landis in a speech declare that he only wished the soreheads, or independent party, was concentrated in one man, that he might meet him single-handed and alone in deadly combat to settle the matter at issue.

Partius Gage, of Vineland, testified that he heard the prisoner at a meeting declare that Carruth's paper was a dirty and libelous and scurrilous sheet. Several other witnesses testified to personal acquaintance with Mr. Landis and to having seen and conversed with him since his return from Europe. In brief, their testimony was to the effect that they had not noticed any symptoms of derangement. Mr. Vanatta offered in evidence a speech delivered by Mr. Landis in England on the subject of temperance, and Mr. Hoagland read it entire.

The case will probably go to the jury in about a week. Hon. James H. Nixon, of Millville, and ex-Chancellor Williamson will sum up for the defense, and Attorney General Vanatta and Mr. Hoagland for the State.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A Kentucky paper nominates Allen G. Thurman for President and John W. Stevenson for Vice President.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention will not be held until Feb. 23, as the committee is not able to obtain a hall on the 22d.

The Illinois Democratic State Committee will hold an informal meeting (such the call styles it) for consultation in Chicago Feb. 8.

The Republicans of Henry County, Indiana, in convention assembled, have unanimously indorsed Mr. Morton for the Presidency.

The Boston *Herald* says that six members of the last Massachusetts Legislature have turned out badly, Winslow being the latest heard from.

An Ohio Democratic paper insists that Mr. Thurman shall not be nominated for President because the Republicans generally speak well of him.

The call for the Republican State Convention in Ohio invites all voters, without regard to past party affiliations, who desire the success of the principles of the Republican organization, to join in the election of delegates.

Speaking of Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, the Chicago *Journal* says that, as a compromise candidate, he ranks with Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, and a legion of other possibilities, but he can hardly expect to be the first choice of any delegation, except the one from his own State.

CONCERNING MR. THURMAN.

The Atalanta *Herald* brushes aside Pendleton, Bayard, and Hendricks as candidates for President after this style: (one will answer for all:) "Pendleton, as smart and bright a man as any State ever gave to the Republic, sauntered Southward, a healthy man in search of health. His devious trail was made bright by editorial sky-rockets, fired from hands that fired through sheer idleness." It then goes on to declare that Senator Thurman is at once the most available and the best person for the nomination, and continues: "It is said, and we have no reason to doubt the assertion, that the leading Democrats of the House and Senate, after a thorough interchange of views and a careful survey of the field, have determined, almost unanimously, that Thurman is the most available candidate within the Democratic Party. The opinion, resting upon a deliberate judgment and judiciously compressed, has given the great Ohioan the ear of the country, and made him, within a few weeks, the foremost of all the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency. It is hardly too much to say that success without Ohio is impossible. It is patent that with New-York and Ohio success is certain. With a man who can retain New-York and at the same time capture Ohio, the Democrats will have what the sports call a 'dead thing.' Judge Thurman is put forward as the only man who controls these two States. Tilden can carry New-York, but could not touch Ohio. We think it is conceded that only an Ohio man can carry Ohio. That Thurman could carry Ohio, those who are posted in political affairs do not doubt. He has, despite sundry assertions to the contrary, the support of the entire Ohio delegation in Congress, and will without doubt be named in the convention as Ohio's favorite. It seems about paradoxical to say that a favorite of Ohio could carry New-York, so wide is the difference between the Democratic factions of those two States. And yet no one denies that Mr. Thurman, the first choice of Ohio, is entirely acceptable to the hard-money Democracy of New-York. His financial platform is one that the whole country will trust."

CUTTING DOWN THE STREET CLEANING.

To-day the promised reformation in the Bureau of Street-cleaning will be commenced by the Police Commissioners. It has been decided by Commissioner Voorhis and the members of the Bureau of Street-cleaning to discharge to-day twenty-three cartmen, forty-six laborers, two foremen, and seven gang men. It is considered by the Commissioners that this reduction, which will not impair the efficiency of the bureau, will lessen the expenses per annum by $45,000. Other reductions yet to be decided on will make right the deficiency of $75,000 in the appropriation.

The topic of the time is the great story of "THE GAYEST BOY IN NEW-YORK," just begun in No. 15 of the *Boys of the World*.—*Exchange.*

SOONER OR LATER a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—all symptomatic of consumption. In other instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation, attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them.—*Advertisement.*

The Venerable Peter Cooper.

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—*Advertisement.* PETER COOPER.

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The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD—CRAIG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, D. D., assisted by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., Lieut. EDWARD T. BRADFORD, United States Marine Corps, to MARY CARROLL, only daughter of James B. Craig, of Brooklyn.

PEEK—BOLTON.—At residence of bride's father, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., by Rev. C. W. Adams, HENRY A. PEEK, of West Farms, to Miss ANNIE LAVINIA, eldest daughter of James S. Bolton, Esq., of Bronxdale.

SCOFIELD—CANDEE.—In this City, on Thursday, 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Homer N. Dunning, Dr. WALTER K. SCOFIELD, United States Navy, to MARY E., eldest daughter of J. A. Candee, Esq.

SYMMES—EVANS.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876, at the Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, WILLIAM B. SYMMES, Jr., to MAGGIE S., youngest daughter of the late Samuel G. Evans, of this City. No cards.

WHEATON—LELAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876, at the Sturtevant House, New-York, by Rev. Mancius H. Hutton, J. SMITH WHEATON, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to HELEN EDDIE, daughter of Charles Leland, Esq., of Long Branch, N. J.

DIED.

BOGARDUS.—At Saugerties, N. Y., Jan. 23, SARAH C., wife of Hobart Bogardus, only daughter of Austin and Harriet Preston, in the 47th year of her age.
☞ Providence and Windham County, Conn., papers please copy.

COFFIN.—Jan. 27, LUCY B., youngest child of Charles B. and Lucy A. Coffin.
Funeral services Sunday at the residence of her parents, No. 49 St. James place, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

DREW.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, ROXANA, wife of Daniel Drew, aged 77 years, 2 months and 13 days.
Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brewsters, on Sunday, the 30th, at 11 A. M. A funeral train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

FOGERTY.—On Friday, Jan. 28, GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Fogerty.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from parents' residence, No. 131 East 87th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

LIGHTBODY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, eldest son of James C. Lightbody and the late Mary Ann Lightbody, in the 31st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 320 East 62d st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.
The members of Alma Lodge, No. 728, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms, corner of 57th st. and 3d av., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, as above.
G. W. SCHOONMAKER, Master.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, ANNIE HAMILTON, wife of Robert M. Martin.
The funeral services will take place at her residence, No. 204 East 46th st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock precisely.

OGDEN.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876, of diphtheria, CHARLES FOSDICK, youngest son of Frederic and Augusta Ogden, in the 7th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Remsen st., Astoria, on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, suddenly, LYMAN THOMPSON, only son of William E. and S. Louise Savery, and grandson of Dr. William N. Belcher.
Funeral from residence of his parents, No. 266 Classon av., near De Kalb, Brooklyn, Saturday, 29th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

VIRTUE.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, 28th inst., PETER VIRTUE, in the 37th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Montclair, on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train from New-York, Christopher Street Ferry, at 11:45 A. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, ELIZABETH WILSON, wife of Augustus H. Wilson, in the 61st year of her age.
Friends of the family, and members of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. A. M., and Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen Street M. E. Church, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

WELLS.—At his residence, in Riverdale, New-York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, DAVID HALSTED WELLS.
His relatives and friends, also those of his father, James N. Wells, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning next, the 29th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 9:10 train from Forty-second Street Depot; also at 9:44, on arrival of the train from the north.

WHITE.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 28, 1876, ISAAC PENNINGTON WHITE, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral at Presbyterian Church, Red Bank, N. J., Monday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.

HENRY A. HARTT, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: The time has fully come when your long-proposed plan of a Hospital for Chronic Cases should take some practical shape.

We venture, therefore, to suggest that you call at an early day and some convenient place a meeting of the many friends of the project to consider what course may best be adopted to provide at once such a building as may serve for a commencement of your Institute for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

T. M. PETERS, D. D.,
Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York.

I concur in the above.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D., Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.
F. C. EWER, Rector of St. Ignatius Church.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector of Church of Holy Trinity.
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E. H. DAVIS, M. D., ex-Professor Materia Medica New-York Medical College.
MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector Trinity Church.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., President American Medical Association.
JOHN A. DIX, ex-Governor of New-York.
SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
RICHARD KELLY, President Fifth National Bank.
H. H. WICKHAM, Mayor of New-York.
W. H. PECKHAM.
RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.
J. CLEMENT FRENCH, Pastor of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.
DANIEL S. MARTIN, Professor of Geology, Rutgers Female College.
PETER COOPER.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, member of Congress.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D.
MARK BLUMENTHALL, M. D.
CHARLES P. DALY, Justice Supreme Court.
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F. A. P. BARNARD, President Columbia College.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Professor of Geology, Columbia College.
JOHN R. BRADY, Justice Supreme Court.
WM. A. DARLING, President Murray Hill Bank.
BENJ. W. MARTIN, Professor of Philosophy and Logic, N. Y. A.
WM. R. WILLIAMS, Amity Baptist Church.
DAN'L CURRY, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate.*

In compliance with the above requisition, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. A statement of the plan of the hospital will be presented, and addresses delivered by Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Dr. Hartt, Prof. Davis, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Martin, and Rev. Drs. Peters, McGlynn, Tyng, and Cheever.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 4 A. M., for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen.
Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.
Mails for Australia and New-Zealand leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 28, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	35	Lead, pigs	1,200
B. E. Peas, bags	73	Oil, bbls	70
Cotton, bales	1,928	Oil-cake, pks	1,241
Copper, bbls	34	Pork, pkgs	1,677
Dried Fruit, pkgs	124	Beef, pkgs	864
Eggs, bbls	1,355	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,683
Flour, bbls	10,476	Grease, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	18,200	Lard, pkgs	2,716
Corn, bushels	55,590	Stearine, pkgs	33
Oats, bushels	16,100	Butter, pkgs	4,111
Malt, bushels	14,500	Cheese, pkgs	544
Barley, bushels	9,500	Tallow, pkgs	7
Grass-seed, bags	748	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Flax-seed, bags	4	Dressed Hogs, No.	486
Beans, bbls	556	Pea-nuts, bags	899
Peas, bushels	11,600	Starch, bxs	895
Corn-meal, bags	729	Tobacco, hhds	302
Buckwh't Flour, pkgs	32	Tobacco, bxs., &c.	829
Hops, bales	532	Whisky, bbls	454
Hides, No.	940	Wool, bales	186
Hides, bales	213	Skins, bales	9
Leather, rolls	10,424	Tow, bales	12

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade in Spring styles of work is yet very tame, and values are nominally unchanged. Local and near-by dealers are buying small amounts of stock to keep up assortments. The order business is slow and unsatisfactory thus far. Through the auction rooms, moderate quantities of goods are being marketed but at low and irregular figures. A limited inquiry prevails for finishing stock, notwithstanding the extreme depression in values.

BRICKS—Holders have been claiming full previous prices from yard, but trade has been comparatively limited, in nearly all kinds, and values have been somewhat nominal.

CANDLES—A slow movement has been reported since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Quiet to-day; prices nominally as last quoted; sales, 934 bags Rio, by the Blankenese, at 17½c., gold, and 1,162 bags Santos at 16¾c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this evening here, 208,195 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Business has been moderate on a steady basis as to prices.

CORDAGE—Apart from purchases of small amounts of stock to meet import wants, trade in this line has been very dull, and values have been quoted weak.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for for early delivery, with prices, however, ruling in favor of purchasers, though the official figures have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 9⅝c.; Low Middling at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Middling at 13⅛c.@13 5-16c. ....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,269 bales, (of which 733 bales were on last evening,) including 956 bales to shippers, 213 bales to spinners, and 90 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been fair, with January options quoted steady; February to July, 1-32c. lower; and August, 1-32c. higher....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, (of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 15,400 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13⅛c.; February, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; March, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; April, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; May, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; June, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; July, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14¼c....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,928 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 27,872 bales, against 20,668 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 149,416 bales, against 144,406 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,936,243 bales, against 2,517,810 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 42,073 bales; to the Continent, 34,448 bales; stock in New-York, 147,105 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 885,246 bales....The week's exports hence have been 15,908 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—A comparatively fair business has been noted in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes at generally firm prices. Dye-woods have been generally inactive, within the previous range. Logwood depressed by liberal offerings of stock.

FERTILIZERS—Business has been on a restricted scale, with values, however, ruling steady in nearly all instances.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the line of State and Western Flour, to-day, the dealings have been moderately active in low grade Extras, City Mill Extras and Straight Minnesota, and good to choice St. Louis trade Extras, on export account, at essentially unchanged prices. Patent Minnesota Extras have been also in fair request at unaltered figures. Better qualities of unsound Extras rather more sought after at late quotations. Market otherwise comparatively dull, with values rather favoring buyers....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5 40@$6 10, the latter for unsound family Extras; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4, chiefly at $3 45@$3 75, from dock and delivered; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 75; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 80; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 65, mainly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 30, for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,900 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in moderate request at previous quotations; sales 1,520 bbls. ....Rye Flour a shade easier, on sales of 230 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5@$5 20 for Superfine....Corn-meal very quiet at unaltered rates; sales equal to 400 bbls.

FRUIT—The dealings in this line have been quite moderate at generally unaltered figures. Sales are: 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 62½; 1,300 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 85@$3 05; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 300 ℔. Currants, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 45 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5⅝c.@5⅝c. and 200 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., 13¼c.

GRAIN—Business in this line has been generally slow to-day....Wheat has been unusually quiet, and Spring decidedly weaker in price, especially other than best No. 1 Minnesota, which was offered with reserve and at figures 2c.@3c. a bushel above the views of purchasers. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring most depressed, under increased offerings, afloat, as well as from store, and quoted fully 2c. lower. Very little demand noted from any source. Exporters operating sparingly. Winter Wheat nominally as last quoted, in the absence of important transactions. Sales have been reported since our last of only 5,500 bushels at $1 23 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export; $1 09@$1 10, chiefly at $1 09, for No. 3 Milwaukee do.; $1 05@$1 10 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 40 for White Western, and on the basis of $1 21@$1 22 for Mixed Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export. ....Corn has been in less request and a shade easier in price. Export inquiry moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels at 62¾c.@63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 62¾c.@62½c. for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@62¾c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, odd lots; 56c.@56½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c., chiefly 63½c., for new Yellow Western; 70c. (asked) for old Mixed Western, in store; 62c., (in part) for new White Western, car lots; 54c. for unmerchantable; 61½c.@62c. for poor new Yellow Southern, from dock; 65c. for choice new White Southern; 75c. for round Yellow, (1 car-load,) from track....And of new Corn, for February delivery, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, at 63c. ₱ bushel....Rye, Peas, Malt, essentially unchanged....Barley dull, to-day; quotations about as before; sales include 5 car-loads No. 2 Two-rowed State at 90c. ₱ bushel....Buckwheat in some request, with prime State, to arrive, quoted at 58c., bid....A very light business has been reported in Oats, at essentially unchanged prices. Trade call limited. Sales have been reported of only 22,500 bushels, (mostly car stock,) at 49c. for Mixed State, 49c. for New-York Light Mixed, 48c. for New-York No. 2, 46c.@48½c. for Mixed Western, and 47½c.@50c. for poor to good White do., odd lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted; a few car loads of Rye Feed reported sold at $20 50@$20 60 ₱ ton. ....Clover-seed firm and in demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 359 bags choice State at 14⅝c.@14¾c.; 300 bags prime do. at 14½c., and 177 bags good do. at 14¼c.@14⅜c. Yesterday's report—(crowded out, with other items, this morning)—included a sale of a car-load of choice Western at 14¼c. ₱ ℔....Calcutta Linseed dull at $1 92½, gold, ₱ 56 ℔., at which price 2,800 bags were sold yesterday, our report of which was also crowded out this morning....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 27,027 bbls. Flour, 322,337 bushels Wheat, 365,578 bushels Corn, 36,460 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Has been selling rather slowly in nearly all instances. Prices, however, have been fairly supported, and holders have been, as a rule, quite confident in their views as to the Spring business.

HEMP—Of Manila, further sales have been made of 1,500 bales per Tyburnia at 6¾c., gold. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales, 3,000 Dry Texas on private terms, and 1,000 Wet-salted California at 10c.@10¼c., currency.

HOPS—The better grades have been quoted stronger on a fair demand. Other quotations also quoted somewhat firmer, on a restricted trade. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@16c., (with fancy at higher figures); Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c. California attracted rather more attention, but scarce and nominal. ....The receipts for the week were 2,548 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 53,185 bales, against 37,273 bales same period 1874; export clearances for the week, 1,335 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 24,494 bales, against 13,822 bales same period in 1874-5. A lot of 400 bales, Willow Grove, California growth, offered from store at 20c., with a bid of 18c. refused.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A fair demand has been noted for Laths, which have been quoted firm at $1 70@$1 75 for Eastern, afloat, ₱ 1,000; sales, 300,000....Lime has been in moderate request at unchanged rates, including common Rockland at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50; Portland Cement, $3 50@$4, in large and small lots; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been selling quite slowly in nearly all instances, at about former quotations. Offerings of most kinds ample. Export movement slack.... Eastern Spruce quoted at $14 50@$17 for lots to order, and $12@$14 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $17@$30; White Pine Boards, $15@$22; Clear Pine, $42 50@$55; Yellow do., $18@$25; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $22@$38; Hewn Timber, 22c.@32c.; Oak at $37 50@$40; Black Walnut, $50@$80; Whitewood, $38@$40; Cherry-wood Boards and Planks, $55@$65; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A moderately active export movement has been noted in Sole, in good part in middle and overweights Buenos Ayres. Apart from this feature, trade generally has been quite tame, though purchasers in most instances have had any existing advantage as to values, with comparatively liberal and well-assorted supplies available. Oak-tanned Sole is in exceptionally light stock, but not in much request. Upper Leather weak in price, and not much sought after. Light rough Upper most wanted, and offered sparingly. Morocco slow of sale. Harness Leather dull....The week's receipts have been 66,196 Hides and 1,459 bales do.; exports, 28,250 sides, including 24,250 sides to England and 4,000 sides to the Continent.

METALS—Copper has been moderately sought after at about previous figures, with sales of 300,000 ℔. Ingot at 23c.@23⅛c. ₱ ℔....Scotch Pig-iron has been quoted steady, but quiet; 300 tons recently sold on private terms. American Pig-iron has been more active at about previous prices, with sales reported of 3,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 3 Gray Forge on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron dull; quoted at $30@$31, in lots. Of Iron Rails, 500 tons new American, delivered here, sold on private terms....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc inactive; quotations essentially unaltered; sales, 50 tons domestic Lead at $6, gold, and 5 tons Silesian Spelter at $7 30, gold....Tin has been in light demand, with sales reported of 500 slabs Straights (rumored) at 18c., gold, with Banca quoted at 23c., gold. Tin plates without further important movements.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 250 bbls. fair to choice sold at 46c.@60c., with small lots of fancy at 61@62c., with extra do. quoted up to 65c., ₱ gallon. Market about steady, but otherwise inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 62½; good do. at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 400 bbls. fine at $2 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 ℔.... Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand at 37c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales, 100 bbls. at this price.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $44 50@$45, currency; City quoted (nominal) at $41 50@$42, gold. The week's exports hence have been 9,313 pks.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, Olive, Palm, Cod, Lard, Red, Paraffine, and Resin Oils have been generally inactive at about former figures. Linseed, Cotton-seed, and Tallow Oils quite moderately sought after, yet without change of moment as to values. Menhaden Oil in some request, but held above the views of buyers. Tanners' Oils in demand and firm. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 08, for good to strictly prime, and 80c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67½c.; Linseed-oil, 61c.@62c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 48c.@50c.; Bleached do., 55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 53c.@55c.; Yellow do., 60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c., and White, 60c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92½c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 05@$1 10; Cocoa-nut Oil, 11½c.@13c.; Tanners' Oil, 48c.@50c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 80c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet but held firmly at 8¼c.@8⅜c., in bulk, and 11¼c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined inactive, with early delivery at the close 14⅜c.@14½c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c. ....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. at 14¼c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14c.@14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness on lighter offerings and a moderate demand.... Sales for early delivery have been reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 65@$20 75 for uninspected, and $21 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted at $20 75; March at $20 95; April at $21, and May at $21 15. Sales since our last 250 bbls., February, at $20 75; 250 bbls., March, at $20 95; 1,750 bbls., April, at $20 95@$21. Also, 250 bbls., February, changed to April, at a difference of 25c. ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10c. ₱ ℔....Western Hogs at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats quiet at steady prices....Sales have been reported of 10,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c. for 10½ ℔. average; 15 pks. Pickled Hams at 12½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range....Bacon held rather higher, checking business; demand moderate; sales, 30 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅛c....Western Lard advanced fully 1-16c. ₱ ℔., for forward delivery, and closed strong, on a very good demand; steady for early delivery, on a fair inquiry from refiners....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime to refiners at 12⅝c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. February options, at 12 9-16@12⅝c., closing at 12⅝c. asked; 250 tcs. March, at 12¾c., closing at 12 23-32c.@12¾c.; 750 tcs. April at 12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c. bid; with May quoted at 13c. asked. And for Cincinnati delivery, 500 tcs. at 12 1-16c. to refiners....City Lard has been rather more active, with sales reported of 260 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12½c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 do., 12c., showing a decline in this instance....Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent at 12 15-16c., and for the West Indies at 12⅝c. ₱ ℔....Beef quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 75 bbls....Beef Hams steady, with sales reported of 150 bbls., part at $24 for choice.... Strictly prime to fancy Butter has been in good request, mostly on local trade account, at firm prices. Medium and low grades are slow of sale and irregular in price, on comparatively full offerings....We quote at from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., the latter an extreme; 15c.@25c. for very poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very fancy, in small lots; 18c.@22c. for about fair to very choice Rolls, (this class of stock dull.) ....The more desirable makes of Cheese have been in fair demand at firm rates. We quote on the basis of from 10½c.@13½c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been in liberal supply and very moderate demand within the materially reduced range of from 18c.@23c. for fair to very choice fresh stock, chiefly at 18c.@21c. ₱ dozen....Tallow has been in fair demand at firm prices, with sales of 92,000 ℔. good to strictly prime at 9¼c.@9⅜c.... Stearine quiet to-day, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and prime City, 13c. ₱ ℔. The sales rumored yesterday embraced 35,000 ℔. City, in hhds., at 13c. ₱ ℔....The exports hence for European ports have been 2,551 pks. Pork, 3,209 pks. Beef, 12,322 pks. Bacon, 6,405 pks. Lard, 14,235 pks. Cheese, and 168 pks. Butter; also 1,107 hhds. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw quoted dull and weak, on the modified basis of 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good Refining. Refiners operating sparingly. Sales reported to-day, 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@8¼c., chiefly at 7⅞c.; and 100 hhds. inferior Refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7½c. Yesterday's sales—our report of which was crowded out this morning—were 950 hhds. ....Refined in more demand and steady.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates. Sales, 600 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Sales, 259 hhds. Kentucky, of which 59 hhds. by auction, at 6c.@17c.; 100 cases Seed-leaf Sundries at 7c.@25c.; 100 cases 1873 New-York Seed-leaf on private terms; 200 cases 1874 New-York on private terms; 200 cases 1874 Wisconsin on private terms; 200 cases 1874 New-England at 8¼c.@14c., and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 ₱ ℔. Manufactured quoted steady on a moderate trade....The week's exports hence of Tobacco have been 1,249 hhds.

WHISKY—Quoted steady at $1 11, with sales reported to-day of 100 bbls. at this rate.

WOOL—Has been fairly active and generally quoted strong in price in the instance of desirable grades of domestic product. Foreign Wool in light stock and held with confidence, but without much animation. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 127,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 44c.@50c., the latter rate for one-quarter blood Wisconsin, (4,000 ℔.) 2,000 ℔. Tub-washed at 55c.; 11,000 ℔. Scoured at 58c.@59c.; 270 pks. and 16,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 20c.@40c.; 10,000 ℔. Jersey Fleece, 6 bales Shearlings, 2,000 ℔. Sonora, 45,000 ℔. Oregon, and 25,000 ℔. New-Zealand on private terms; 6,000 ℔. Delaine at 40c.@53c.; 5,000 ℔. Combing at 60c.@63c.; 20,000 ℔. Combing Delaine on private terms; 1,000 ℔. Black Georgia at 17c.; 1,500 ℔. black fleece, unwashed, at 32c.; 7,500 ℔. California Pulled, part at 22c.; 49,000 ℔. Texas at 24c.@27c.; 1,000 ℔. Black do. at 14½c.; 37 bales and 68,000 ℔. California Fall at 17½c.@19½c.; 55 bales and 44,500 ℔. California Spring at 23c.@25c.; 10,000 ℔. California Lambs' at 23c., and 10,000 ℔. Mexican at 22c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The movements in this line show a comparatively moderate degree of animation in the way of charters, mainly of tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade at essentially unaltered figures. Berth freights rather quiet. Rates on Cotton, by steam, for Liverpool somewhat stronger, and on Grain for do. rather easier; market otherwise without important alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton on the basis of ¼d. for compressed ₱ ℔., with this rate subsequently bid; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ₱ bushel; 430 pks. Provisions at 32s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton; 500 pks. Beef and Pork at equal to current quotations, and 38,000 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms. Also, a bark, 821 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) at 48s., and a British ship, 887 tons, with do., reported from Portland, (Oregon,) at 60s....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 3,500 Staves on private terms, and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ₱ 60 ℔....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel, 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 ℔., and, rumored, 2,000 bbls. Flour, but without reliable particulars; also, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. And a British bark, 481 tons, hence, for general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth....For Hull, by steam, 3,500 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 417 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 115 pks. Tobacco, reported on private terms. ....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 345 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an American brig, 584 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d., or if to a Mediterranean port at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., (this being the charter on private terms of which mention was made in our last)....For the Levant, an Italian brig, 294 tons, hence, with about 8,800 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Java, a bark, 365 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum at 35c. ₱ case.... For Havana, a British bark, 319 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 338 tons, with Cooperage stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 222 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar, and $3 62½ for Molasses....For Newport, R. I., a schooner, 227 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 75 ₱ ton....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6....For New-York, a schooner, 369 tons, with about 1,300 bales Cotton, from Mobile, at ½c. currency ₱ ℔.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Flour neglected. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 11; No. 2 do., 98¼c., spot and March; 98⅛c. February; $1 04 May; No. 3 do., 78½c.; Rejected, 64c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.@41⅝c., spot; 41⅝c. bid, February. Oats dull at 31c., spot; 31⅜c.@31½c. April. Barley quiet but firm at 79c.@79½c. Rye steady; unchanged. Clover-seed dull and lower at $7 85@$8; Timothy quiet and weak at $2@$2 40. Dressed Hogs in good demand at full prices; all offerings taken; sales at $8 25@$8 35. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $19 25@$19 30, spot; $19 27½@$19 30, February; $19 55@$19 57½, March. Lard steady and firm at $12, spot; $12 02½@$12 05, February; $12 15@$12 17½, March; $12 35, April. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky steady and firm at $1 06. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 780 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firm at 98¼c.@98⅜c., February or March. Corn easier at 41½c., cash; 41⅜c., February. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer at $19 30, February; $19 60 March. Lard steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Sugar—Demand good; sales, inferior at 4c.@5½c.; common at 5¾c.@6⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@6⅞c.; prime to choice, 7c.@7½c. Molasses—Demand good; sales, low common Fermenting, 25c.@28c.; fair to prime Fermenting, 37c.@45c.; reboiled, 44c.@46c. Flour unchanged. Corn-meal firmer; better demand; sales at $2 25. Corn—Fair supply; sales of White and Yellow Mixed at 58c. Oats lower; demand moderate; St. Louis, 46c.@47c.; Galena, 48c.@49c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay—No choice in the market; prime quoted at $17@$20. Pork quiet but steady; Mess held at $21 50. Dry-salted Meats—Fair supply but rather poorly cured and slow of sale; quoted, Shoulders at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; choice, 14c.@14¼c. Lard quiet but steady; refined Tierce, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Keg, 13¼c.@14c. Coffee—Little or no demand; ordinary to fair, 17½c.@18½c.; good to prime, 18¾c.@19½c. Whisky—Rectified in light supply; demand fair; Louisiana, $1 11; Western, $1 12@$1 14. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; sterling, 546½@547 for bank; gold, 113⅛.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46½ bid, cash; $1 47½ bid, January; No. 3 do., $1 32½@$1 33, cash. Corn easier, but in good demand for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c.@39c., cash; 38¾c., January; 39c.@39⅛c., February; 40¾c.@41c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35½c. bid. Barley and Rye dull, tending downward; nothing doing. Pork easier at $19 70@$19 75, delivered. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged, only car lots selling. Bacon scarce and firmer. Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. and 11¾c.@11⅞c. Lard dull, nominal. Green Meats dull, nominal. Whisky lower at $1 06½. Hogs in fair demand for Yorkers at $6 80@$7; Packers' nominal on account of very warm weather. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; good to prime native Steers, $4 50@$5; fair do., $4 25@$4 50; Pony Steers, $3 25@$4 75; choice native Cows, $3 75@$4; fair to good, $2 75@$3 50; native Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,050 head Hogs, 760 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; Hard do., $1 19; No. 2 do., 99¾; February, $1; March, $1 01; No. 3 do., 82½c. Corn weak, drooping; No. 2, 44c. Oats—Large sales could not be made at the quotations; fair demand; No. 2, 32c. Barley quiet, nominal; No. 2 Spring, 95c.; No. 3 do., 54½c.; Rejected do., 35½c. Rye scarce, nominal; No. 2, 69c. Provisions a shade higher, inactive. Mess Pork firmly held at $19 25. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13c.; do. Steam, 12½c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11c.@11⅜c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c. loose, 7½c. boxed; Middles, 10¼c.@11c. boxed. Dressed Hogs higher; $8 30 bid, $8 35 asked for good. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet but steady. Grain dull but unchanged. Pork steady and firm at $20. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 12c.@12½c.; Kettle, 12½c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; outside prices for fully cured. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Green Meats dull but unchanged; weather unfavorable. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand, at $1 06. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Demand active and firm for light; dull for heavy; common to good light, $7 20@$7 35; fair to good packing, $7 20@$7 30; choice heavy, $7 35@$7 40; receipts, 2,660 head; shipments, 1,995 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels, Barley, 2,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales, 4 cars No. 1 Minnesota on private terms. Corn dull; sales 2 cars choice new, on track, at 51c. Oats, Rye, and Barley all neglected. Pork dull at $20 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 09@$1 10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3⅜@3½ ₱ cent., which is ⅝@½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 ₱ cent. United States Bonds—10-40s, 107½; New 5s, 105⅝. Erie Railway shares, 15⅝; do., preferred, 32; New-York Central, 100.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for both money and the account.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 9,000 bales, of which 6,700 bales were American. Weekly—Sales of the week 64,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 6,000 bales on speculation. Stock in port, 703,000 bales, of which 356,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week, 104,000 bales, of which 69,000 bales were American; actual export, 7,000 bales; amount of Cotton at sea, 393,000 bales, of which 312,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 24,000 bales; American sales, 40,000 bales. Cotton, to arrive, partially 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do., do., January delivery, at 6½d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, of which 23,000 quarters were American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 27s. 6d.@28s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for old do. Peas, 39s. 6d.@40s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 10s.@10s. 3d. ₱ cental for average California White, 10s. 6d.@11s. for Club do., 8s. 4d.@9s. 9d for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 8d.@10s. for Red Winter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American. Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April (per sail), at 6 13-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. Sales of Middling Upland, regular contract, shipped January and February, at 6 7-16d. Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 28—5.30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed opened at 49s., and closed at 48s. 6d.@49s. Linseed Oil, 23s. 9d.@24s. ₱ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—The Coffee market continues without change at 5‖900@6‖050 reis ₱ ten kilogrammes for good firsts.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Spanish Gold, 211@211½. Exchange quiet; on the United States, short sight, currency, 6½@6 discount; 60 days, Gold, 3½@4 premium; short sight, Gold, 5½@6½ premium; on Paris, 3½@4 premium. Sugar irregular.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sale announced for yesterday, Friday, Jan. 28, at the Exchange, by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, west of Second avenue, was adjourned to Friday of next week, Feb. 4. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue, (as widened.) Also, similar sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 400 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-third street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on Washington avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fletcher street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

7th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x97.6; William Brandis and wife to Sarah A. Goodwin	$14,000
7th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2; Emanuel Bernheimer and wife to Mary M. Martindale	6,100
52d st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; George M. Diven, Executor, to Alexander S. Diven	nom.
25th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.8x78.9; Amelia Fitzer and another to John M. Fetzen	nom.
7th av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 94th st., 24x100, ½ part of; M. T. Gibbons, Jr., to Bernard Bergeman	nom.
58th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; also, 31st st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9; also, 1st av., s. w. corner of 31st st., 24.7x75; also, 1st av., s. e. corner of 31st st., 49.4x75; also, 31st st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; John B. Harvey to Mary Burchell	104,000
54th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Ferdinand Jaeger and wife to Charles R. Parfitt	nom.
10th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 25x100; Christian Kirchner and wife to Peter Goldstein	nom.
51st st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100; John Loehr and wife to Joseph S. Case	nom.
51st st., n. s., 250 e. of 7th av., 25x100; Peter Latour and wife to Joseph S. Case, deed of correction	nom.
39th st., s. s., 200 feet e. of 2d av., 25x75; Frederick Muller and wife to Henry Hopper	17,000
1st av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x60; Matthias Reisig and wife to Christof Voepp	nom.
Broadway, s. e. corner of 58th st., 126x25.5x116x27.5; Amy R. Sheldon and husband to Mary A. Fitzgerald	30,000
Valentine av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Central av., 50x100, 24th Ward; Charles Totten and wife to Anton Gould	6,500
Morris st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x125, 24th Ward; John P. Crosby, Referee, to Lewis G. Morris	1,400
Morris st., n. s., 221.4 ft. e. of Central av., 100x125, 24th Ward; same to same	1,500
Morris st., s. s., 160.11 ft. e. of Central av., 75x125, 24th Ward; same to same	1,000
Orchard st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x125, 24th Ward; same to same	$1,000
Villa place, n. e. s., 200 ft. w. of Morris av., 75.5x95; Jacob Cohen and wife to Bernard Peyser	......
14th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x103.3; also 100 ft. w. of 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts., 20x80; also 15th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x83.3; Alexander Duncan and wife to William D. Shipman, Assignee	nom.
135th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11; Abel Denison and wife to Robert Shell	8,500
40th st., s. s., 138.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x98.9; Margaret Housman to Anna M. Smith	10,000
49th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x67; Margaret M. Jolley to Jeremiah Buckley	4,000
48th st., s. s., 138.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x98.9; Daniel N. Smith to Margaret Housman	10,000
84th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th av., 75th to 85th st., (1-5 part of,) Meyer Sternberger and wife to Albert Netter	7,200
84th st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d av., 90x irregular; John N. Lewis, Referee, to John Duke	1,900
56th st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Frederick Smyth, Referee, to Charles F. Sanford	26,000
Houston st., s. s., 92 10 ft. e. of Sheriff st., 21.5x76; Cecil C. Higgins, Referee, to John Schiag	5,500
3d av., s. w. corner of 127th st., 49x100; Cecil C. Higgins, Referee, to Seligman Oppenheimer	24,400
Washington av., e. s., 130 ft. n. of 10th st., 50x120, 24th Ward; T. Burwell, Referee, to Daniel Curry	3,700
4th st., n. s., 100.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 24x25x96.2½x irregular; A. Wright, Jr., Referee, to Agnes Ryan	14,000
7th st., No. 40, s. s., 164.5½ ft. w. of 2d av., 24.5x90.10; Samuel T. Wilson and others to John Harper	13,500

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 620 6th av., 3 years; A. M. & R. Davis to John Schoomaker; per year	$2,200
No. 15 Baxter st., 10 years; P. L. Vulte to Peter Canoper; per year	800
No. 813 3d av., 5 years; H. Pinckney, Executor, to Thomas J. Lynch; per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a medium-sized high-stoop, stone-front house, in West 53d st., beautifully and tastefully furnished and in complete order, with every modern improvement. Can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required, balance on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC PREMISES occupied as dwelling and bakery, on Madison st., New-York City. Apply to A. L. MACNAB, No. 78 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 322 MADISON ST., New-York City. Apply to A. L. MACNAB, No. 78 Nassau st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st., Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate, and managing properties. Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house for sale in fee, close to 5th av., above 45th st., very suitable for a physician, as it is in the close vicinity of the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; the price has been materially reduced, and the property can now be bought at a very low figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

GOTHIC TOP.—SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED; NO cure, no pay; thirty days' trial; manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY AND A PLOT OF GROUND worth $5,000 for a Brooklyn house.
$20,000—1,200 acres in Spottsylvania County, Va., 700 acres wood, (first growth,) balance under cultivation; good improvements; no incumbrances.
$25,000—Fine residence at Southport, Conn.; no incumbrances.
$12,000—Mortgage on 680 acres, with improvements, in Spottsylvania County, Va.
$25,000—25 acres with very fine improvements, near Newburg; no incumbrances.
$16,000—Baskinridge, N. J., farm, 105 acres, with fair improvements; $8,000 mortgage.
$50,000—Llewellyn Park, Orange (N. J.) residence, with furniture; no incumbrances.
$16,500—Newark, (N. J.) residence; no incumbrances.
Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call upon us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well-rented City property, and unincumbered, well-located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOME AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—To let, or for sale, Mansion House (stone) and six acres ground; stables, barns, &c.; fruits, flowers, and vegetables in abundance; an asparagus bed of half an acre; situation on Manhasset Bay, opposite Great Neck Station on Flushing and North Shore Railroad; time to New-York, one hour; monthly fare trip-ticket, fifteen cents; boating, bathing, and fishing; anchorage for yachts. Also a fancy cottage with six acres, shore front. Address T. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman st.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the best stock and dairy farms in Lake County, Illinois; 264 acres, (forty timber,) three and a half miles from railroad station, eight miles from Waukegan, forty from Chicago; near school-house, flour-mill, and post office; cheese factory on the place. For particulars address GEORGE K. STEARNS, Whittier, Lake County, Ill.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.,

Three minutes from depot, a small, neat house, with gas and water, fine garden and fruit; lot 50x250, with L 45x125; house well shaded with maple trees; price, $5,500. S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK City or Newark property—A country place in Westchester County, with five or more acres of ground; also, at Newark, a corner plot 100x100, on west side of Railroad av., or will lease for a term of years, with privilege of purchasing. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLISS, No. 292 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellen Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent; also, for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

400-ACRE FARM IN EAST TENNESSEE for sale or exchange for near-by property. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison-av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 69th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 19 WASHINGTON place; full width and depth; in perfect order, newly painted, &c.; near Broadway; location unexceptionable. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, to rent at low price. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences, very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, 659 6th av.

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These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
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TO LET OR LEASE
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NOTICE.—I HAVE TO LET ON BROADWAY, near Astor Place, (8th st.,) one of the finest store properties in the city; 25x130; five stories in height, with two basements; finished in the most perfect manner; fitted with steam-heating apparatus, &c.; to be appreciated must be examined. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET. TO LET.
I desire to call the attention of iron and hard-wood workers to the splendid 25x100 loft, 2d floor, Metropolitan Steam Power Building, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st., near Centre st.; unfailing steam power; light on all sides. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

STORE NO. 238 4TH AV., TO RENT.—$1,000, quarterly in advance; will be fitted up to suit tenant, with bath, closet, &c., or can be had as it is at present, with counters, glass windows, and stock of fancy goods, for sale very low. Address Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET.—PARTIES WISHING TO LOCATE AT the great book publishing centre will do well to examine the floors and offices of this building. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE PRETTY LITTLE STORE, GROUND floor, No. 133 8th st., near Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE in a good neighborhood, between 23d and 63d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; rent not exceeding $2,500. Address J. B., (by letter only,) No. 38 Pine st., Room No. 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy and Reliable Institute, Corner 11th st. and 6th av., Established 1853. Respectable servants of all nations Waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable and well-recommended young woman; six years in last place; very good chamber-maid and waitress; wages not so much an object as a home; country or City; honest, sober, neat, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family by a neat, tidy, competent girl; lived nineteen months in her last place, and is highly recommended. Call on or address Jane, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl to do chamber-work and waiting; understands furnace and all sorts of fires; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 465 3d av., near 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would attend to a growing child; can operate; excellent City reference. Call at No. 384 9th av., in millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very capable German girls, together in a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; understand their business well; not afraid of work or a large family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, FOR City or country; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and has first-class City reference; will go for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

COOK.—BY A BALTIMORE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a first-class boarding-house or club-house; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Call at or address No. 122 West 26th st., front door.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, FAITHFUL WOMAN, WHO is a first-class cook; understands European, American, and all other styles of good cooking; has superior testimonials as to character and capabilities. Call or address cook, 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS AN EXcellent cook; can lard, broil, roast, and make different kinds of soups; is a good baker, dessert-maker, &c.; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and salads. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls; one as first-class cook, the other first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objections to a respectable boarding-house, or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 24th st.; ring bell 14.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.; ring third bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Call at 243 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; can give satisfaction in all kinds of cooking; is also a good baker and dessert-maker; has good City references. Can be engaged at the Swedish Office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds meats, bread, and biscuits; would assist with washing and ironing; first-class references. Call at No. 231 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer or to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper or lady's maid; understands dress-making, and speaks French and German. Call at No. 239 East 51st st., fourth floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A BOSTON LADY DESIRES a position as housekeeper; is of good address, capable, and efficient; no objection to children; Boston and New-York references. Address A., Box No. 432 New-York Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant as working housekeeper; City or country; references. Address Ellen, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY as housekeeper; references given and required. Call on or address Miss Brown, No. 75 State st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN FOR general house-work, in a small family; City or country. Call for three days at No. 102 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general house-work in a private family; she is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City references. Apply at Swedish Office, 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO do general house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 109 7th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French lady's maid and seamstress; she is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; neat sewer by hand; good City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG LADY, speaking English, as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; can fit out ladies to balls and parties in first-class style; good wages required; best references. Call at No. 108 East 52d st.

LAUNDRESS, OR AS CHAMBER-MAID and Fine Laundress.—By a neat, respectable young woman, with superior up-town references. Call on or address Kate, 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress or chamber-maid; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 451 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress in a private family; first-class City reference; good home more than wages. Call or address for two days No. 472 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO IS a good laundress, and will do or assist in chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or will cook, wash, and iron; three years' City reference. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRESH (PROTESTANT) INFANT'S nurse, over thirty years of age; six years' best of City references; is neat, tidy, patient, and thorough nurse and seamstress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable colored girl as nurse and plain seamstress; understands the care of children, or do chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 134 West 43d st., until 1st February.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse, or nurse to an invalid; is experienced in sickness; good reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—FOR families and all others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds; for City or country. Call at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on different machines; City or country. Call at No. 16 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work at $1 per day; can cut and fit; perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can nurse sick. Call all this week at No. 26 East 12th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, parlor-maid, or chamber-maid; a most thorough servant girl; capable, trustworthy, and reliable; can furnish several years' City reference from one family. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; three years' and a half City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 242 West 35th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress; or any other kind of work; good reference. Can be seen all the week at No. 158 West 28th st., one stairs up, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, some gentlemen's and families' washing; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 33d st., second floor; Mrs. Drayton.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BUTLERS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS BUTLERS; first and second man; both together in the family; have excellent City references; will go to the country with a fine family; both are very reliable men. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A WELL EDUCATED AND RECOMMEND young German as coachman and gardener for City or country; is willing and obliging, and will work for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please notice name and address.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands the proper care of horses and carriages; three years' first-class reference from his last employer. Call or address P. K., at Stillings', No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has no objections to travel with a reliable family. Address P. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, no family,) who understands his business thoroughly; a good and careful driver; first-class reference from his late employer, to whose stable call, or address J. R., No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; capable in every respect; sober, and careful driver; highly recommended; married, has no children; seven years in his last place. Address No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Call or address A. G., stable, No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his employers. Call on or address B. O., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHman in a first-class family; best of reference given. Apply or address T. K., No. 50 4th av., Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (colored,) or would drive for a doctor; will make himself useful; three years' reference from last place. Call or address H. M., No. 2,123 1st av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN couple; the woman is a first-class cook; the man an excellent coachman, gardener, and farmer, and a useful man in every respect; this couple is highly recommended. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; ONE WHO understands his business thoroughly; out on account of family going to Europe; best of reference. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' references from last employer. Address C., No. 115 East 15th st., stable office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best references. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of good appearance as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call or address M. F., No. 141 West 38th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is very obliging; has first-class City reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO HAS A THOROUGH knowledge of the culture of grapes, peaches, and other fruits under glass and out doors, stove and green house plants, the forcing and out-door culture of vegetables, and gardening in general; also the management of farm lands, stock, &c., and in everything belonging to the business; best of testimonials from former and present employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENer; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Apply to R. Gray, 100th st. Boulevard.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. K. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED as a thorough waiter; sober, honest, and civil; is single, tidy, and amiable; three years' best references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A BELGIAN MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; speaks English and French; lately employed in the service of the Prince Imperial; best references. Address Henry, No. 347 East 12th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; is willing; City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family; will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS A first-class waiter in a private family; has best of City references. Address P. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CABINET-MAKER WHO can work from either scale or full-sized drawing; do frame work as well as case work, in a shop where none but custom work is made. Apply at once to THOMAS & CO., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and laundress in a private family at Stamford, near New-York; all city conveniences; best wages paid; none but those with good references need apply; must be ready to go to Stamford immediately. Apply at 46 East 10th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family. Call at No. 411 West 43d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take charge of a small child and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN, FRENCH, OR SWEDISH laundress. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st., after 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. FRED'K G. CLARK, D. D., will speak Sunday evening, the 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, after the service of song. Meetings for young men on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock, in Parlor. Medical students meeting at 4 o'clock and Bible class at 5 o'clock Sunday. Daily meeting for prayer conducted by Dr. Clark at 3:30 o'clock. Subjects elsewhere.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. G. B. Flagg will preach at 10:30 A. M. service, and Rev. John Galleher, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, will preach before the Young People's Missionary Association of the parish at 7:30 P. M.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH, 14TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 30th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. service and sermon in the German language at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 45th st., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects: Morning, "Peter Sifted as Wheat;" evening, "Noah's Raven." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial invitation to friends and strangers.

AT THE WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL Church, West 11th st. and Waverley place, the Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will deliver the fourth in a course of lectures on "Popular Skepticism," Sunday evening, Jan. 30; services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

A GREAT REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN Spiritualism is manifested at the Conferences at the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, held Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Quartet singing at the evening session. All cordially invited.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching, morning by Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D.; evening by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Subject—"The Poison and the Remedy." Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Children's Church at 3:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach at morning service, Rev. Mr. Paige in the afternoon.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. John Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Revival services all the week. Seats free.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Subjects: morning, "Is there no Balm in Gilead;" evening, "What think ye of Christ?" Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach 11 A. M. Communion service, 12:30; evening service, 7:45. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.—Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago. Free lecture upon temperance this evening. Subject—"Everybody's War."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett, on next Sabbath, 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Dr. Lorrimer, of Boston, will deliver his lecture, "What shall we do with Our Boys," next Tuesday evening.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. F. G. CLARK, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at 11 A. M. True doctrine is like a lantern in the dark. The doctrines of the New Church teach a most intelligent reverence for the Sacred Scripture, and show that, when rightly understood, it is in perfect agreement with itself, with enlightened reason, and with all true science. The spiritual sense or real meaning of the Divine Word is the life and soul of all true knowledge, from which all enduring systems of government, philosophy, morals, and religion must receive their light and warmth.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach
Morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists.
Will preach
in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"The Rationale of Revival."
Evening at 7:45,
"The Power of God unto Salvation."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, 30th inst.; services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.; Preparatory lecture, Friday, 7:45 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor. Preaches Sunday, morning and evening; baptism will be administered; Pastor's Bible-class at 3 P. M.; prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings; strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. D. Herr, Pastor, will preach morning and evening; baptism at close of sermon. Strangers welcome. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. People's service in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the Gospel Hymns will be used. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.; seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING AT YOUNG Men's Christian Association, led by Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D. Jan. 31—"The Lepers at Samaria—Try to be saved." Feb. 1—"The Syrophenician—Difficulties make us strong." Feb. 2—"Saul at Damascus—The uses of Darkness." Feb. 3—"Jonah at Nineveh—The spirit goes before it." Feb. 4—"Nicodemus—God's way in the heart." Feb. 5—"Simeon—The repose of Faith."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Children's Church at 3:30 P. M.
Prayer-meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE W. WEEKS will lead the singing at all services. Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used at prayer-meetings.
Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of song 7:30, and sermon by the Pastor, 8 evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st. near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30, and Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, in the afternoon at 4.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner of 52d st., Rev. J. W. Selleck, Pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Tarrying by the Stuff."

MR. J. V. MANSFIELD WILL GIVE tests from disembodied spirits, directly after Prof. Brittan's lecture on "Materialization of Spirits after Death," at the Hall of Society Progressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33rd st., near Broadway, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE Speaker) lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Mrs. J. F. Mansfield will give tests from spirits after evening lecture.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Communion service at 4 P. M., and a praise and question meeting at 7:30 P. M. All are invited.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST., CORNER OF 6th av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Who are the Materialists?"

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Primary class this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Madison Square Presbyterian Church Chapel. Superintendent's class next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel. Normal class next Thursday at 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject, "Things God delights in." Evening service, 7:30. Subject, "Watch."

OLD ALLEN STREET CHURCH, NEAR Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Seats free, and a cordial welcome to all. Subject for Sunday evening—"The One Refuge." Noon day prayer-meetings, 12 to 1.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PROF. S. B. BRITTAN. SUBJECT—"THE Materialization of the Spirit After Death," will be delivered before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Mr. J. F. Mansfield will give tests from spirits directly after the lecture.

REV. WM. LLOYD WILL LECTURE IN the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., near 6th av., Monday evening, Jan. 31. Subject—"The Wreck of a Noble Life." Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets at L. H. Buell's, No. 273½ Bleecker st., or at the door.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., WILL preach Sunday evening, the 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock at Association Hall.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL PREACH morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

REV. W. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services—Celebrations at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; celebration, (choral,) 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, in the course on "The Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost;" subject, "True Godliness." Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Yorkville. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—At 11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon, "Modern Revivalism." At 7:30 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, "The Good Samaritan."

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "The Divine and the Human Estimate." At 7:30 P. M., subject: "The Dread Relapse." Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Singing-school, 2:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Beekman Hill M. E. Church. Praise meeting in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday, Jan. 30. Services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Mr. R. W. Kidd will preach on Sabbath, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP,
10:30 A. M.,
"ABIDING IN CHRIST."
7:45 P. M.,
"THE DECISION THAT SAVES."
All cordially invited.

THE THIRD SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life" will be preached on Sunday evening next, 30th inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. George Zabriskie Gray. Subject, "Personal Religion." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER-MEETING
in the West Eleventh Street Church,
Rev. Mr. Paige,
from 12 to 1 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching to-morrow, Communion Sabbath, by the Pastor, Rev. G. Campbell, at 10:30 A. M., and by J. S. Turner at 7:45 P. M. Rev. R. Scott will assist at the tables. All are cordially invited.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, and Cassimeres from auction, for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

ICE-CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS. ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of GEORGE GOLDBERG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. GOLDBERG,
C. H. GOLDBERG,
E. S. GOLDBERG.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1876.

The business of the late firm of GEORGE GOLDBERG & CO. will be settled up by the new firm of C. H. & E. S. GOLDBERG.
C. H. GOLDBERG,
E. S. GOLDBERG.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO INVEST, WITH SERVICES, in a good, legitimate, well-established, safe paying business. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA.........WED., Feb. 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA...............................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..................................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..................................March 7, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre...............................Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols...........................Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA....................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...........Thursday, March 9
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.Thursday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons................Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA............SATURDAY.......................JAN. 29
GEORGIA.......................WEDNESDAY.....................FEB. 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ETNA...Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL...Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS...Feb. 2.
ANDES..Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON........................TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC.............................Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.............................THURSDAY, Feb. 3
COLUMBUS.......................................TUESDAY, Feb. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO..........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..................Feb. 26
COLOMBO...........Feb. 12 | HINDOO...................March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*KENILWORTH....Jan. 29 | OHIO.....................Feb. 17
ILLINOIS.............Feb. 3 | LORD CLIVE............Feb. 24
City of Limerick....Feb. 10 | PENNSYLVANIA....Mar. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. — From New-York.
NEDERLAND......Feb. 9 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 28
VADERLAND......March 4 | STATE OF NEVADA.Feb. 21

FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. — For New-York.
VADERLAND......Feb. 9 | STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 28
NEDERLAND......March 4 | SWITZERLAND.......Feb. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND......................THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Feb. 5, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA......Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12
ODER...........Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER..........Sat., Feb. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA...........................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA............................SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....................................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............................Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK...............................Thursday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA.....................................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transhipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane. CHAFER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF HOUSTON sails Feb. 3.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3. Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5.30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office,

NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 156 BROADWAY,

JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1. SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY,

JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 151 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1876.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.
CASH CAPITAL.......................................$200,000
SURPLUS..342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS due Feb. 1 will be paid at this office. CHASE & ATKINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.
CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876...............................321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER 13TH ST., OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875	$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875	2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,295,394 75

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December 1875	$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,712,058 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,217,477 26

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	267,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank	363,402 40
Total amount of assets	$16,019,940 82

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, ADAM T. SACKETT, HORACE GRAY, WINTHROP G. RAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, JOHN ELLIOTT, SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

MONEY. R. H. FOOTE, MONEY.

MEMBER OF GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS,

NO. 15 NEW STREET,

Room No. 5,

NEGOTIATES MONEY LOANS ON RAILWAY SECURITIES, TOWN BONDS, STOCKS, AND GOLD.

Established 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 59, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

BONDS STOLEN.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the following bonds of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad:

Ten $1,000 bonds of the following numbers: 3,478, 3,479, 3,487, 3,488, 3,489, 2,245, 2,246, 2,247, 2,248, 2,249. One of the Milwaukee Div., No. 720.

Any information that will lead to the recovery of the said bonds will be liberally rewarded.

F. M. BIRD, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Anthony J. Thomas, Esq., Assignee of E. K. Morgan's Sons, in bankruptcy, five shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each; 200 shares Manhattan Glove Company.

SEVEN, EIGHT, AND TEN PER CENT. choice CITY BONDS, and other A1 investment securities, (our specialty twenty-four years,) paying ten to twelve per cent.; interest promptly paid.

For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted railroad bonds bought and sold.

WALL ST. CARICATURES.

A new book, 48 pages, containing fourteen engraved illustrations, with information for stock speculators; price 10 cents by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MOBILE CITY BONDS, OLD ISSUE, bought by CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st., New-York City.

ELECTIONS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company, to elect officers and managers for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d February, and opened on the 23d February proximo.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the West Point Iron Company for the election of trustees to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

PROPOSALS.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING proposals for the wire rope for the temporary foot bridge, &c., of the East River Suspension Bridge has been extended to March 6, 1876, and the time for the delivery of the rope is extended accordingly.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room fourth story. References.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 19 EAST 16TH ST.—Two front rooms, extra large, suitable for families, with board; everything first class.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny, front rooms, on second floor; also, a very desirable suite, in prime order, on third floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS AND rooms, with or without board, in all locations; every house personally inspected. Register established ten years. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms on 3d and 4th floor, with board, for gentlemen or family; also, table boarders taken.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms, one hall room, to let, with board; references.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, separately or together, with or without board. Call at No. 211 West 38th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO HANDsome rooms to let, with board; no children taken. No. 47 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BELOW 50TH ST., BY GENtleman, wife, and son nine years old; three rooms on second floor; location and accommodations must be unexceptionable; strictly private family preferred; a "home" wanted. Address, with reference, full description of rooms, and price, Box No. 653 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A second floor, nicely furnished; ample closet and bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; terms moderate. No. 163 East 34th st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st ST.—Prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests. Restaurant the choicest, with rates to suit the views of the public. A. P. PETERS, Manager. STEWART & CO., Proprietors.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOLM C. TURNER, Thomas C. Turner, James Turner, Robert Turner, Archibald Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th January, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja22-1aw3wS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM GARDNER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,344.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Gardner, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

ja15-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SOLINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Solinger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LOVERIDGE and LEWIS M. BROWN, and the firm of Brown & Loveridge, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, 88. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court, against the estate of Henry Loveridge, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, and against Lewis M. Brown, and the firm of Brown & Loveridge, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of said Henry Loveridge, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees, of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRAITEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th January, 1876.

ja29-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY SCHWARZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER STEIN of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER, AUCtioneer, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, at 10 A. M., at No. 128 Fulton st., a Marvin safe, and the machinery, &c., of a manufacturing jeweler's shop.

G. B. WOOD, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESE TITIENS. RENTREE OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, first time this season of Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Mlle. THERESE TITIENS for the first time in America in her world-renowned character of Lucretia.

Miss BEAUMONT first time as Orsinio.

Signor BRIGNOLI (his first appearance after an absence of three years) as Gennaro.

Signor ORLANDINI (his first appearance in opera this season) as the Duke.

Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, last (but one,) IL TROVATORE.

FRIDAY EVENING—LAST TITIENS OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5—ONLY GRAND TITIENS MATINEE.

Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented FREE OF CHARGE with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway. Positively no free list with the exception of the press. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, Mlle. TITIENS at the Brooklyn Academy.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS DAY.

Matinée at 2; Admission, 25 cents, and evening at 8.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL

O. D. BYRON and NEYER'S BRASS BAND in the sensation play, DONALD McKAY.

BELLE HOWITT and A. H. SHELDON, in the new burlesque, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24, first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE....................................Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING Jennie Engle, Sam Devere, Gus Williams, and 180 great artists in the best bill ever presented to a New-York audience. MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

Direct United States Cable Co.

(LIMITED.)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1876.

This company has resumed business, being placed in communication with Europe by land lines in Nova Scotia. Tariff remains the same.

(Signed.) GEO. G. WARD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM H. KIRBY, plaintiff, against STEPHEN V. A. HUNTER, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Gardiner S. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, individually, and as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, Harriet Spofford, wife of Gardiner S. Spofford, Mary Spofford, wife of Joseph L. Spofford, whose christian names are unknown, but who are sued by the names of Harriet and Mary Spofford, Pauline Pearsall and Thomas W. Pearsall, her husband, Edward C. Spofford, Eugene W. Spofford, Sarah Carlton, Moses Spofford, Charles Atwood, Abraham S. Warner, Abraham K. Warner, and William C. Thompson, Thomas Dunham, George W. Blunt, and Robert L. Taylor, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Charles Brower, Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, John Monks, Anthony J. Bleecker, James Bleecker, and John T. White, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Daniel L. Pettee, Gilbert A. Mann, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, William Buck and Martin Steijes, Thomas Darlington, as Assignee of Daniel L. Pettee and Gilbert A. Mann, and William Miles, and Jesse F. Tallmage, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1875.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, on the 4th day of January, 1876.

ja15-1aw6wS R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph B. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary E. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron, her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William E. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL,

ja29-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McKEON, Plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 30th December, 1875.

EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1875.—Dated 11th January, 1876. EDWIN McCAHILL,

ja22-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert, plaintiffs, against GRIFFITH ROWE and CORNELIA J. ROWE, his wife, Charles L. Cornish, Sarah E. Raynor, William B. Stewart, John H. Morris, and Jonathan Edgar, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William B. Raynor, deceased, William Turrell, and Hulda Turrell, his wife, First National Bank of New-York, and the Union National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served).—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 10th, 1875.

COUDERT BROTHERS,

Ja29-1aw6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against LOUISA M. O'CONNOR, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, LOUISA M. O'CONNOR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 8 Beach street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1875. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1876.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,

ja15-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...Manager

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY,

produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SIDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY, 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE GRAND TRAGEDY

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

MATINEE THIS SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES,

AT CHICKERING HALL,

COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. GEORGE E. AIKEN,

Will be given on

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock.

Miss BEEBE will sing, "Hark! the Cock Crows;" Miss FINCH will sing, (with vocal accompaniment,) "The Image of the Rose;" Messrs. NILSEN and BAIRD will sing the great duet from Molique's "Abraham;" Goldbeck's Septet will be repeated; Mr. AIKEN will sing Schuberth's "Wanderer," Mr. FLORIO will accompany. Mr. HENRY EYRE BROWNE will exhibit the new Concert Organ.

Seats at $1 each, may be obtained at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, or at Rockwood's Gallery, 839 Broadway.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..................Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

NEXT WEEK, Marshal's delightful comedy, FALSE SHAME, in which Mr. Montague will appear for the first time in America as Arthur, Lord Chilton.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

Temple of Sensational Novelties.

Peerless, Model Variety Theatre of America.

Original, Frenchy, Fashionable Amusement of New-York Evenings at 8; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2. GRAND OLIO OF SIXTY STARS. 20 Female Models | 20 Specialists | 20 Lovely Coryphées. Last Matinée of Naughty Dutchess and last night. Last night of Naughty Dutchess—Last Matinee. Entire change of programme Monday—BLUE BEARD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.

THE SPECTRES: OR, THE KING DEMON.

Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

BLOOD AND BREATH.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW FOR the ball of TUESDAY EVENING can be had at Delmonico's, corner 5th av. and 14th st., at $5 each.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.

(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers state* qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.

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MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 36 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS.—Our advices and models are to-day: The "Capote Hat is sovereign in Paris. Silk, in colors, or tulle in rose or blue; string under the chin, bias and fringed, or lace, cream or black." No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Michel's.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875. JOHN W. HARPER, JOSEPH A. HARPER, Executors.

P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27 1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, } Executors.

Ja22-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.

ja29-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of —— next.—Dated New-York, the —— day of ——, 18

JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.

ja29-1aw6mS*

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

ITS ANTI-TAMMANY MEMBERS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN, MR. IRA SHAFER—RESOLUTIONS TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST TAMMANY HALL—THE CHARTER INTRODUCED BY SENATOR BIXBY INDORSED.

The General Committee for 1876 of the New-York County (Anti-Tammany) Democratic Party met last night at Irving Hall to organize. There were 1,114 delegates present. Among the prominent Democrats noticed in the hall were ex-Police Commissioner Thomas J. Barr, Rufus F. Andrews, Frederick A. Ransom, Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, ex-Alderman Joseph Monheimer, ex-District Attorney Garvin, George H. Purser, George Hayes, ex-Assemblyman Burns, Senator Francis M. Bixby, James D. McClelland, Dennis McMahon, ex-Judge Spaulding, Judge Murray, Charles G. Cornell, Timothy Shea, ex-Recorder James M. Smith, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Senator James O'Brien, Harry Ford, James Hayes, Joseph Shannon, ex-Coroner Flynn, ex-Alderman Jacob M. Oakley, Ambrose O'Neil, Charles W. Brooke, Joseph Horton, W. J. Gibson, Major George W. Sauer, ex-Senator Michael Norton, Alexander Davidson, John Bussing, ex-Sheriff of Westchester County, and a large number of persons formerly members of the Tammany General Committee. One of the interesting features of the early part of the meeting was the marching in, two abreast, of forty-five secessionists from Tammany Hall from the Thirteenth Assembly District. The committee was finally called to order by Mr. Emanuel B. Hart. On motion of Mr. Creamer, Mr. Ira Shafer was elected permanent Chairman. On taking the chair he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I am proud again to be chosen, unanimously, without solicitation or dictation, your Chairman, and promise, as I did when I first assumed the duties of this responsible position, again to lead you to honorable and decisive victories. In the future, as in the past, I shall have but one ambition, to complete the overthrow of the one man power, so long dominant in Tammany Hall, and to assist all right-minded men in this great City to elect to office honest, intelligent men; to reform admitted abuses in the City Government; to elect honest and capable Judges, and to drag from the bench, by impeachment, a Judge who was vomited forth by shrieking reform, and who is a disgrace to the City, and a blot upon our otherwise pure judiciary. In the future, as in the past, notwithstanding the engrossing duties of my profession, I shall find the time necessary, with your aid and assistance, to strengthen and perfect our organization, and to complete the work which has only been fairly commenced. While I shall not, under any conceivable circumstances, be a candidate for any office within the gift of the people, I shall be extremely solicitous that under all circumstances we all put in nomination for office, as we have done heretofore, none but the best men. I shall not undertake at this time to map out the course to be pursued by us in the State Convention soon to be called to elect delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, but I think I may safely predict that we will receive at the hands of that convention a recognition denied us last fall, or failing in this, we will make ourselves heard in the National Convention in a manner anything but agreeable to the assumed one man power in this City and State. I think I may safely say, as expressing our settled determination, that we will not submit to any, even the slightest, injustice from those who claim to have the machinery of the great Democratic Party of this State under their control. We have given evidence of our controlling strength and of our great magnanimity, and in the future we will give evidence that will be unmistakable of our loyalty, if properly recognized; of our rebellion against tyranny when rebellion shall be justified. We know our rights, and what is more, knowing them, dare and will maintain them, whatever may be the consequences to those wh[illegible]all insult and tyrannically trample them und[illegible] their feet. The presentation of credentials is[illegible] order.

Messrs. John D. Coughlin, Lo[illegible]evy, and George Y. Wilson were then appointed [illegible]emporary Secretaries. On the presentation of credentials of the delegates from the various Assembly districts and wards, it was found that there were contests in the Fifth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts. A Committee on Permanent Organization and Contested Seats was appointed to select permanent officers and decide on the admission of delegates from districts where there were contests. It was also resolved that the by-laws of the organization for 1875 should govern the General Committee of 1876.

Mr. Frank A. Ransom offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the triumphant success of this organization in November over the despotic rule and corrupt machinery of Tammany Hall proves incontestably the existence of a sound public opinion and the power of an intelligent and independent press.

Resolved, That economy, purity, and accountability in the administration of municipal affairs is essential to the interests of labor as well as capital, and that positions of responsibility and honor should be exclusively conferred upon actual residents of our City, familiar with its interests and people, and disposed and competent to carry out these principles.

Resolved, That it is our duty by every honorable and earnest effort to extend and perfect our organization in the several election districts, and thereby consolidate the Democratic Party in every future political struggle against Tammany Hall and its unscrupulous or mistaken sympathy in the State and nation.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews next made a brief speech in favor of the new charter introduced by Senator Bixby, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York are suffering from excessive taxation, a large portion of which is levied to pay extravagant salaries to an army of unnecessary officials created principally for the purpose of enabling a few men to control, through their influence, the political organization known as Tammany Hall; and,

Whereas, To make room for this vast number of sinecurists, the government of the City of New-York, instead of being so simple in its form as to be easily understood by the whole people of this City, is rendered complex and confusing through the great number of its departments and bureaus, and heads of departments and bureaus, thereby enabling dishonest officials to shift the responsibility of their misdeeds, and giving rise to conflicts of authority and vexatious litigation in the courts; and,

Whereas, It is impossible for the people of this City to protect themselves from these evils, by the aid of the ballot box, while our Municipal elections are held upon the same day with national or State elections, the all-absorbing questions of national and State politics making them forget for the time being the only questions involved in the election of Municipal officers, to wit, the question of honesty and capability; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the efforts now being made in the Legislature to give this City a new charter, which shall simplify our form of City government by reducing the number of departments and bureaus therein, shall reduce taxation by lessening our expenditures, and shall give us a Municipal election in the Spring of the year, when all good citizens, irrespective of differences upon State and national issues, can join hands in support of all candidates honestly in favor of Municipal reform.

Resolved, That we, therefore, look upon the charter proposed in the Senate by Hon. Francis M. Bixby as a measure remedying all these evils, and earnestly urge upon the Legislature the speedy passage of the same.

On motion of ex-Judge Koch, it was resolved that three persons be selected from each of the Assembly District and ward delegations to form an Executive Committee, the committee to meet on Feb. 12 to organize. After a short debate on a motion to adjourn before all the permanent officers were elected, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE NEW SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The contributions to the fund for the erection of a new armory for the Seventh Regiment have thus far been very liberal, and subscription lists are now in circulation among the members of the several companies. The subscriptions of the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff are already complete, and amount to $3,000. The entire amount of the subscriptions of the officers and members of the regiment, it is expected, will be between $30,000 and $40,000. When the active members shall have completed their subscriptions, lists will be circulated among the veteran and exempt members for signature, and it is believed that the sum raised by this means will be at least double that raised by the young men. After the veteran subscription is complete, an active canvass will be made among wealthy citizens, merchants, and tax-payers. The General Committee of the regiment on the new armory will hold its first meeting this evening. The committee consists of five delegates from the Board of Officers and three from each company, and in concert with a committee appointed by the Veteran Association will at once begin active operations.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE TIMES published, some months ago, an account of the theft of an important public document from the District Attorney's office. The alleged thief, a man named Allen, employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was arrested and lodged in the Tombs and the stolen paper was recovered. It was subsequently ascertained that the document was an extradition warrant for the arrest of William J. Sharkey, the fugitive murderer of Dunn, who was then, according to the District Attorney's information in Montreal. The extradition warrant was intrusted to Detective Tilley for execution, and that officer went to the locality indicated in Montreal. On seeing the person for whom he held the warrant of arrest the detective discovered that it was not Sharkey, but a well-known New-York character named James, better known as "Jimmy," Sullivan, who bore a striking resemblance to Sharkey. Tilley, of course, declined to arrest the counterpart of the fugitive and returned to New-York, where he reported to the District Attorney the result of his mission. The Canadian informant who had reported the presence of the fugitive refused, however, to believe that Sullivan was anybody else than Sharkey, and even went so far as to assert that Tilley had been purchased by the friends of the murderer. On Thursday evening Tilley met Sullivan, who had left Montreal, in this City, and asked him to accompany him before the District Attorney in order that the question of his identity might be satisfactorily settled. Sullivan readily assented, and yesterday the supposed Sharkey was introduced to the officials of the District Attorney's office and satisfied them that he was not the individual so much sought after.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

Jane Ann Swangle, an aged mendicant of Trenton, was burned to death Thursday night. As was her custom, she took a dose of laudanum to quiet her nerves, and then sat down in front of the stove to warm her feet. She soon fell asleep, and her clothing caught fire. She shrieked wildly for assistance, and the attention of a man named Jerome Shepherd was attracted, but he arrived too late to be of any service in saving her life. The lower part of her body was burned in a frightful manner, and she suffered terrible agony until death came to her relief. The unfortunate woman was sixty-four years old, and had been a pauper for many years. Many old residents of Trenton remember her forty years ago, when she was a beautiful, fascinating young lady, and one of the leading belles of Trenton. She was engaged to be married, but for some reason the engagement was broken off and she fell into a settled melancholy, which changed her whole character and disposition. From a gay and pleasure-seeking young lady she became a morose, unamiable recluse, and fell into the habit of indulging freely in stimulants. Her downward career was rapid, and in a few years she became an outcast of society and a professional mendicant, living on the food she begged from door to door, and spending the little money that was given to her occasionally for liquor. People who knew her in her early days pitied and invariably rendered her assistance, but it was rarely that she applied to them, as she took particular pains to shun her former acquaintances, and sought the company only of the most degraded classes. Her excellent education and fine accomplishments caused these to look upon her with feelings of respect and admiration even when she was most dissipated. The Coroner was notified and gave a permit for burial.

AID FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A "Lady Washington" reception was given at Kepler Hall, Jersey City, last evening, under the auspices of Mrs. J. D. Bedle, wife of Gov. Bedle, Mrs. A. A. Hardenberg, wife of Congressman Hardenberg, Mrs. Leon Abbett, wife of Senator Abbett, and about one hundred and fifty other ladies, the most prominent in the city. At an early hour in the evening the streets leading to the hall were thronged with carriages, and long before the time appointed for the reception to begin the building was literally packed with the representatives of the wealth and fashion of the city. Company E, Fourth Regiment, acted as a guard of honor, and were stationed around the room. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the tableaux were dressed in the costumes of 100 years ago. Grafulla's orchestra furnished the instrumental music, and the Young Apollo Club, of New-York, sang several choruses. Among those present were Gov. Bedle, Senator Abbett, Mayor Traphagen, Hon. John McAnerney, Jr., Hon. B. G. Clark, Hon. Charles H. O'Neill, Hon. D. S. Gregory, and Hon. H. Wallis, and nearly every gentleman of wealth and prominence in the city. The proceeds, which were very large, are to be devoted to the New-Jersey department in the Centennial Exhibition.

THE "CIRCULAR" SWINDLES.

Col. Gayler, General Superintendent of the City Postal Delivery, wishes to correct the impression, which possibly may have become prevalent, that the department has made no effort to stop the transmission through the mails of the "circular" swindles. Having no power to interfere on mere suspicion, the frauds of course could not be entirely prevented. Letters are daily received by the Postmaster making complaints, and inclosing the circulars received, and then, as the name and address of the operators became known, mail matter addressed to them was invariably sent to the Dead Letter office. The names and addresses thus obtained are all recorded in the Searcher's Department, and the book now contains about eight hundred fictitious names and addresses.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The election of officers of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on the 3d of February next. The following ticket has been put in nomination:

Commodore—G. L. Kingsland.
Vice Commodore—N. S. Kane.
Secretary—W. B. Bend.
Treasurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Cary Smith.
Fleet Surgeon—L. De Forrest Woodruff, M. D.
Regatta Committee—William Krebs, Henry Steers, and G. S. Winston, M. D.
House Committee—Fletcher Westray, V. D. White, G. L. Jordan, H. Holly Hudson, C. Alfred Grymes, H. N. Alden, George Proudfit.
Committee on Admission—S. N. Kane, A. G. Hatch, Philip Schuyler, and H. M. Morris.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

A shooting affray took place last night at the liquor-store known as "The Opera," No. 627 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, kept by Phillip Duffy. It seems that a somewhat notorious individual, known as "Bub," and a man named Berry were in the saloon between 10 and 11 o'clock, and being under the influence of liquor, got into a dispute about some matter, and wanted to fight. Duffy was behind the bar, and ordered the men to leave They refused to go, and Duffy came from behind the bar and put them both out of the saloon. Berry, who lives on the third floor over the saloon, went up stairs and got a pistol, and, returning, fired two shots at Duffy, neither of which took effect. He then ran out of the store and escaped.

PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The close of the year brought with it comprehensive summaries of the industrial productions of California. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* gives the following estimates of the main classes of products of the State in 1875, viz.: Wheat $26,000,000; gold and silver, $25,000,000; wool, $8,000,000; wine, $3,000,000; fruit, $2,000,000; barley, oats, hay, &c., $5,000,000; dairy products, $5,000,000; lumber, $5,000,000; coal, $1,250,000; quicksilver, $2,000,000; copper, &c., $250,000, and manufactures, $41,000,000; total, $123,500,000. These figures are round numbers, and most of them estimates correct enough for general purposes. The *Alta* says that they take no account of the labor and study given to commerce, transportation, domestic service, house and road building, the learned professions and government, which together occupy the attention of at least half the adult male population, leaving perhaps 90,000 persons as the producers of the $123,000,000, or $1,350 as the average annual product of each.

WOLF-HUNTING IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. L. H. Martin reports to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* the following story of a successful wolf-hunt: "For a few weeks past it has been rumored that several wolves had been prowling around Elm Grove, about ten miles west of Wauwatosa, and that they were killing sheep and doing other damage. The story coming to the ears of Mike and George Schlinger, of Wauwatosa, the hunters set out to shoot them. After a chase of three or four days they succeeded in capturing two and wounding a third. The wolves are of the large gray species, and weigh nearly one hundred pounds apiece. They were tracked by a large and powerful hound, who had not been highly valued before the chase, but for which an offer of $150 has been refused since the hunt. The mother of this now famous dog was of the bloodhound species, and was before the war employed in the service of running down slaves."

FIRE IN A TORONTO THEATRE.

The Toronto *Leader* of Monday says: "On Saturday evening, during the performance at the Royal Opera House, at the end of the first transformation scene in the play of the 'Forty Thieves,' a fire broke out in the property-room on the right of the theatre. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials in the room, the fire had gained considerable headway. The audience, becoming aware of the danger, were moving toward the doors, when Mr. McKinley, the lessee of the theatre, ordered the doors to be closed, in order to shut out the draft, and collecting the employes of the theatre, succeeded with their assistance in extinguishing the flames with several pails of water. The prompt action of Mr. McKinley, on first hearing the cry of 'Fire,' prevented what would have been a dreadful catastrophe, as the theatre was crowded at the time."

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS IN ILLINOIS.

In reply to a request from a member of Congress, Col. Harlow, the Secretary of State of Illinois, has written a letter stating that he can find no record in the proceedings of the Legislature of this State of any money having been appropriated for sectarian school or charitable purposes within the past ten years. In this connection the Chicago *Journal* states, however, that previous to that time special charters were granted to certain incorporated sectarian educational institutions, giving them large tracts of land and exempting the same from taxation, said lands being used for the enrichment of the corporations. There is a question whether the exemption of these lands from taxation is valid.

NUMBER TEN.

The Boston *Globe* reports that while one of the employes of the Paving Department of that city was engaged in breaking cobble stones for macadamizing purposes a day or two since, he split one of the cobbles in halves, and in the heart of the stone was found, undelibly grown in black figures, the number "10." The figures were on each half of the stone, and were so deeply imbedded as to dispel the suspicion that they were placed there by the hands of man. The stone is on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ACTION AGAINST W. S. KING.

TESTIMONY OF THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY CONTINUED—SOMETHING ABOUT RUSSELL SAGE AND TRENOR W. PARK—MORE LIGHT ON STOCKWELL'S DEALINGS.

The taking of evidence in the suits of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was continued yesterday before Commissioner Edwin M. Wight, at his office in the Drexel building. Mr. Trenor W. Park had promised to give his evidence yesterday, but it was announced that he was too unwell to appear, and that he would, if possible, attend this morning.

Mr. Theodore T. Johnson was then recalled and examined by Mr. Bennett, counsel for the company.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JOHNSON.

Q.—Do you recollect by whom the 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail Steam-ship stock, specified in the agreement of October, 1873, were delivered? A.—By Mr. Russell Sage.

Q.—To whom were the certificates transferred? A.—The first delivery of three or four thousand shares was transferred to Russell Sage, but Mr. Francis Alexandre said it was not right or prudent that they should stand in Sage's name, and a committee of three was then appointed and the shares were transferred to them in trust; do not recollect to whom they were sold during the next four months.

Q.—At whose suggestion were they sold? A.—At Russell Sage's.

Q.—What price was obtained? A.—From forty to forty-one and a half, or forty-two dollars per share, I think, the whole ten thousand.

Q.—Who bought those certificates? A.—I don't remember; it is on record.

Q.—Do you recollect if any member of the board was particularly prominent in urging or advising the cancellation of the March agreement and the formation of the October agreement? A.—I do remember very explicitly that Russell Sage was most prominent; after him Mr. Park; Sage said it was the proper thing to do, and if he had it to do again, he would do it, for he had now got a certainty for an uncertainty.

Q.—After the return of Scott and Hatch from Washington, and after the delivery of the release, what was done in regard to Sage's action? A.—Hatch and Scott were very indignant and expressed their dissent.

Q.—Did not they charge that it was the result of corruption and a secret understanding between certain members of the board? A.—Hatch in indignant terms denounced Sage for his speculations in Pacific Mail stock; he charged him with selling the stock short and on puts and calls; there were many stormy meetings of the board, and the result was Sage resigned.

Q.—Did Hatch and Scott threaten that if Sage and Park did not resign they would expose the motives which induced them to deliver up the release? A.—They did so threaten, and Mr. Sage did resign.

Q.—Subsequently did not Hatch and Scott request the board to authorize them to proceed against Sage? A.—They did, but the board took no action thereon. I don't remember what Park did.

Q.—Was not another check given by the Panama Railroad Company to Stockwell? A.—Yes; for $130,000.

Q.—What was said or done? A.—The board took no action.

Q.—Was not a successful attempt made to charge the check to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—It was.

Q.—How was it charged on the company's books? A.—As a loan, I think.

Q.—Was not T. W. Park a Director in both companies? A.—He was.

Q.—Did not the question come up as to who should lose this money—Stockwell or Sage or the company? A.—It did; Park opposed the prosecution of this and other claims; Park was the President, I think, of the railroad company.

Q.—Did not Sage say "I will guarantee the collection of this check from Stockwell if you authorize me to proceed"? A.—He did; Stockwell had not left the company at this time.

Mr. Goodwin, who appeared on behalf of Mr. King, then asked the witness—Was not the agreement of October, 1873, substituted for that of March of the same year? A.—I believe so.

Q.—What were the terms of the agreement of October, 1873? A.—Its terms were, that if within six months Stockwell should deliver to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company 10,000 shares of its stock, that whenever he so delivered that stock, he should receive a final and absolute discharge of all claims of the company against him. [Mr. Johnson then read the agreement, and said he could not find any provision for an absolute discharge.]

The direct examination was resumed by Mr. Bennett, who asked if it was charged in the board that certain of the Directors received $100,000 for the delivery of the release of Stockwell? Mr. Johnson said that while the board was in session, he heard it made subsequently. He was then asked who were present when these charges were made, and he replied that they were not made at an official meeting of the board, and consequently there was no record of names.

Mr. Goodwin asked witness what the resolution was that was submitted to the Board in October, 1873. Mr. Johnson said the committee submitted a resolution that, whereas, Alden B. Stockwell claims that there is about one million dollars due from the company to him, that, to avoid litigation with Stockwell and to secure an immediate cash payment, all claims against Stockwell and the Howe Machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn., be adjusted, compromised, and settled, but not until the delivery of 10,000 shares of the Steam-ship Company's stock to the company. The witness also gave the purport of Stockwell's proposition to the company, which was that, in full settlement of all his claims, debts, and contracts, mutual releases should be executed by the company and him [Stockwell,] that the Howe Machine Company's mortgage should be cancelled, that he should have back all moneys and securities of his in the company's hands, and that he should give back 10,000 of the company's shares in instalments of 1,000 to 2,000 shares. [Mr. Johnson here remarked "They might as well make a claim against me. It is a regular put up job."] The releases, he added, were delivered; the Howe Machine Company's mortgage was delivered by Sage and himself to Stockwell in Samuel Barlow's office. He wished also to add that he did not recollect the Machine Company giving any discharge.

The direct examination was then resumed.

Q. Did not a reconciliation take place subsequently, between Hatch, Sage, and Park? A. There did.

Q. Was not the prosecution of the claims against Stockwell urged by Scott and Hatch? A. Yes; also by F. V. Alexandre, Mr. Osborn, and James D. Smith; those claims remain unprosecuted to the present day.

An adjournment then took place until 10:30 this morning.

NEIL DOUGHERTY'S WILL.

THE BEQUEST TO BISHOP M'DEVITT—CHARGES AGAINST THE EXECUTOR—APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AND A RECEIVER.

The litigation arising out of the complications connected with the provisions of the will of Neil Dougherty, of Brooklyn, promises to be of such a character as, when ended, to leave little or nothing to the devisees. On Monday next motions in a new suit will come up for argument in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, involving the validity of bequests to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Brooklyn, and to Bishop McDevitt, of the Diocese of Raphoe, Ireland, the competency of the Executor of the estate, and the disposition of other important questions, among which are applications for the granting of an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver.

Mary Dougherty died in Brooklyn in 1872, leaving $15,000 in cash to Neil Dougherty. Neil died in 1874, having kept the bequest of Mary intact. Subsequent to his death Henry J. Cullen, Public Administrator of Kings County, took possession of the amount of the bequest, and, as alleged, is about to pay it over to James J. Garvey, Neil's executor. Neil left his property, valued at $60,000, as follows: $200 to Bernard McLaughlin, $100 to a Mrs. Kane, $1,000 to the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the rest to Bishop McDevitt, to establish a school for poor children in his parish. The present proceedings are instituted by Margery Flynn, James Cannon, and Mary Smullen, second cousins of Neil, who allege that all proceedings since Neil's death have been taken without notice to them, and that Garvey, the executor, has been acting in collusion with the Bishop of Raphoe to embarrass and delay them in prosecuting their just claims to the property of Mary and Neil, as their heirs-at-law and next of kin. They further charge that the bequest to the Orphan Asylum is void in law, as Neil died within two months after making his will, and that the bequest to the Bishop of Raphoe is void, as it was not made within three months of Neil's death, it being provided by the laws of Great Britain and Ireland that a bequest for pious or charitable uses in Ireland must, to be valid, be made at least three months before the death of the testator or testatrix. In addition to this, they charge that Garvey has wasted and misappropriated the property held by him as executor, and that he is about to remove a portion of it from the jurisdiction of the court, and deliver it to Bishop McDevitt. The motions, in effect, are that the bequests to the Orphan Asylum and to Bishop McDevitt be declared void; that there be an accounting by Administrator Cullen and others holding present possession of certain portions of the property in litigation; that Garvey be removed from his executorship; that all of these parties be restrained from making any such further disposition of the property in their hands as may prejudice the claims of the plaintiffs, and that, pending the result of the present litigation, a Receiver may be appointed to preserve the estate.

THEFT OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The report that $5,000 in gold certificates was stolen from the Cashier's office in the Custom-house on the 21st inst. was confirmed yesterday. The theft was discovered in the office of the Cashier soon after it occurred, and reported immediately to Collector Arthur, who placed the case in the hands of experienced detectives. Mr. Robinson, the Cashier, is thirty years in the service, and is above reproach, and all of his assistants bear the highest character for integrity. The theft is the first which has occurred in the office, and no explanation can be given as to how it occurred.

BROOKLYN INVESTIGATION.

COMMISSIONERS FOWLER AND ADAMS CHALLENGE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF THE WATER PURVEYOR—THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

Commissioners Fowler and Adams yesterday morning sent a communication to Alderman Rowley, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to examine into the affairs of the various departments of the Brooklyn City Government, challenging the most searching inquiry into the conduct of the Board of City Works and demanding that the sessions of the committee be held openly. Water Purveyor Rhodes received a summons to appear before the committee at 1 o'clock yesterday. On the back of the summons was a communication from Messrs. Fowler and Adams, requesting Mr. Rhodes not to give evidence before the committee until they respond to the communication.

The committee held a meeting yesterday and after a secret session of about an hour in the Mayor's office, they concluded to throw open the doors and adjourned to the Common Council Chamber. The room was filled with spectators, among whom were several City officials, including Gen. Slocum and Commissioners Fowler and Adams. Mr. Rhodes was then examined for about three hours in regard to the workings of the department. He testified that there were a number of men employed in the Board of City Works whose services might be dispensed with. Some of the men, he said, were not competent. In response to the question of one of the members of the committee, whether he thought a private management would change the method of conducting the department, Mr. Rhodes said he thought it would, but at the same time he said that at present there was an obstacle in the way of a change. Alderman Rowley asked what that obstacle was, and Mr. Rhodes replied "politics." Mr. Rhodes said he would not state positively whether all the men employed in his department performed their duties or not. Alderman Rowley asked Mr. Rhodes if he could not compel all his subordinates to perform their duties. Mr. Rhodes replied that if any of the employes did not choose to do the work assigned them, and had the support of a good strong Alderman, he was at a loss to see how he was going to compel them to do their duty. Upon being asked if he had ever allowed any of the workmen employed in the City Works Department to lay pipes in private residences at the expense of the City, Mr. Rhodes replied that he had employed some of the workmen to lay pipes in private houses, but that for the time they had been so employed he had paid them out of his own pocket and taken a corresponding amount from the City pay rolls. Mr. Rhodes then gave a detailed statement of his duties as Water Purveyor, and the duties required of his various subordinates. The committee adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Previous to the adjournment, Alderman Rowley expressed the hope that all persons who had any complaints to make against any of the departments would attend the next meeting of the committee. It is rumored that a petition is to be presented to Mayor Schroeder to-day, signed by a large number of tax-payers and citizens of the Eleventh Ward, asking for the immediate removal of Commissioner Fowler from the Board of City Works.

A LETTER-MISSIVE FOR GLENDENNING.

At the last meeting of the Jersey City Presbytery a letter, in which he expressed regret for having, "under the strongest of outside pressure," disregarded the will of the Presbytery, was received from Rev. John S. Glendenning, the deposed Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, on Jersey City Heights, asking for a full dismission from the Jersey City Presbytery to the Presbytery of Peoria. A committee was appointed to draft a certificate of dismission and a letter to accompany it. At the meeting of the Presbytery in the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City yesterday, the committee reported. The certificate as originally presented was to the effect that John S. Glendenning, having applied to be dismissed to the Presbytery of Peoria, the Jersey City Presbytery thereby certify the dismissal and commend Glendenning to the regard of the Presbytery of Peoria. Rev. Dr. Edwards objected to the use of the phrase "commend him to the regard." That, he said, implied that he was entitled to confidence. Dr. Edwards did not think that the Presbytery ought to make any such declaration as that, and the Presbytery, on his motion, substituted the word "care" for "regard." The certificate with Dr. Edwards' amendment was adopted. There was considerable discussion on the letter-missive, which is to accompany the certificate, and which is addressed to the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Peoria. But as finally adopted the letter sets out the fact that Mr. Glendenning, on his own application, was arraigned before the Presbytery in October, 1874, to answer certain charges; that of the charge of unministerial conduct he was convicted; that by way of sentence his pastoral relations with the Prospect Avenue Church were dissolved; that he appealed to the Synod, and meanwhile continued to act as Pastor of the church without consulting the Presbytery; that on appeal the Synod sustained the action of the Presbytery. These facts are not recited, the letter avows, for the purpose of creating a prejudice against Glendenning, but, as his name has been prominently before the public for eighteen months, in order that the Illinois Presbytery may have an official statement of the case against him.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Schwarz, manufacturer of ladies' suits, at No. 306 Broadway, has gone into bankruptcy, having previously made an assignment to Arnold Kalman under the State law. His liabilities amount to over $110,000. Among the assets are stock, $3,103 78; notes, $6,500; fixtures, &c., $1,084 75. There are 103 creditors, among the largest being the following: Isaac Eichberg, $6,492 66; William Schweder & Co., $5,148 92; A. De Grieff & Co., $4,619 49; H. B. Claflin & Co., $3,581 08; S. B. Hunt, $2,717 45; W. Ewart & Son, $2,564; William Watson, $2,527 38; Wallace & Malcolmson, $2,486 13; Richard, Iselin & Co., $2,456 26; Townsend & Montant, $2,363 74; Field, Morris & Fenner, $2,334; Bluner & Brun, $2,073 75; Kiefer & Co., $2,047; Longmire, Elmore & McKenzie, $2,017 80; A. Seligman, $1,985 60; Lewis Brothers, $932 64; E. C. Cowdin & Co., $1,924 18; Rothschild & Heyman, $1,893 59; E. Oelbermann & Co., $1,678 52; James McCreery & Co., $1,616 51; Scott Brothers, $1,563 98; D. Haas' Sons, $1,555 68; Smith & Taylor, $1,448 38; Arnold, Constable & Co., $1,389 27; Nudge, Sawyer & Co., $1,287 71; John Rullman & Co., $1,145 68; H. Bernheim, $1,043 91.

Francis B. Barretto, broker and dealer in lumber at No. 72 Beaver street, has gone into bankruptcy. There are about fifty creditors, whose claims amount to $210,000. His assets include real estate valued at $1,150, and promissory notes, $6,375. The following are the principal creditors: Elizabeth B. Barretto, $43,975 07; Gerard M. Barretto, $18,821 84; Recknagel & Co., $12,927 93; W. H. Popham, $11,550 47; estate of John L. Brown, $10,969 30; Oliver Bryan, $1,588 90; O. L. Stewart, $1,000. Register Edgar Ketchum, of No. 129 Fulton street, has been assigned to take charge of the proceedings.

A meeting of the creditors of Cahm, Salmon & Fribourg, shirt manufacturers of No. 46 White street, who failed about two months ago, was held yesterday at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 152 Broadway, for the final consideration of their offer to compromise for thirty-five per cent in notes at four, six, and nine months. Only one creditor objected to the confirmation of the composition, S. H. Pearce & Co., who allege that the cost value of the assets available to the unsecured creditors is 42½ per cent., that the testimony taken is unsatisfactory, and that their books are incorrect.

Proceedings for a composition are now before Register Ketchum, at No. 129 Fulton street, by the firm of Schwab & Deutsch, manufacturers of neckwear, at No. 217 Church street. The firm offer to compromise with their creditors at thirty-three and one-third per cent., cash. Their liabilities amount to $29,039 78, and assets $10,083 29. Mr. James S. Stearns, counsel for J. N. Stearns & Co., opposes the confirmation on the ground of fraud.

A meeting of the creditors of A. R. Whipple & Sons, builders, of Court Street, Brooklyn, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 6, was held in the office of United States Commissioner Winslow yesterday. Daniel Martin, lumber dealer, was elected Assignee. The liabilities of the firm are reported at $26,000, principally for lumber and building materials.

ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF A SON.

The trial of Susannah E. and Henry R. Vreeland, for the murder of Ralph Vreeland, was resumed yesterday morning in the Passaic County Courts. The State produced several witnesses who testified to the brutal treatment the boy received at the hands of the parents, particularly his step-mother, who was frequently heard to declare that she hated him so much she could kill him. On one occasion she told Mrs. Kepkey she had whipped him so severely she thought she had killed him, and expressed a wish that he would run away, so he could never be found again. Matilda Ann Vreeland, a sister of the murdered boy, testified that she had seen "that woman" (pointing to her step-mother) strike her brother with a stove-lifter and heavy sticks of wood; on the day of his death she whipped him with a gad, cutting his flesh in several places; before he died he was lying on the floor in front of the stove. While this witness, who is only eight years old, was giving her testimony, Mrs. Vreeland was laughing as if she thought there was something very humorous about the whole case. John H. Willis testified that he saw the boy's father whip him on the Sunday before he died until two gads were worn out on his body. The case was still on at the adjournment of court.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The United States Direct Cable Company, having been placed in communication by land lines from its cable in Nova Scotia to New-York, has resumed business.

The reductions in the estimates made by the Board of Apportionment will go into effect on Feb. 1, when the pay-rolls of the departments will be proportionally reduced.

John Coffee, a coachman, was found unconscious in bed at No. 15 Washington square, last night, suffering from congestion of the brain received in an unknown manner.

The Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee met last evening at their head-quarters, No. 349 Bowery, and organized for the year 1876 by electing Hon. Morris Friedsam, Chairman, and Gen. George Van Schack, Secretary.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall, on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M. Subject, "Photographic Chemistry and Manipulations." Lecturer, Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College.

In the report of the Morgan Art Collection sale published in yesterday's TIMES, it was stated that Mr. R. H. Parks' bust "Purity" sold at $315. That work brought $750, while a smaller bust, entitled "Birdie," by the same sculptor, was disposed of at the sum printed after "Purity."

At the annual meeting of the American Microscopical Society of the City of New-York, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John B. Rich, M. D.; Vice President, William H. Atkinson, M. D.; Secretary, C. F. Cox; Treasurer, T. d'Orémieulx; Curator, O. G. Mason.

An attempt was made at a late hour on Thursday night by burglars to rob the cigar factory of J. W. Wilson, on the third floor of No. 175 South street. The thieves attempted to break through the partition in the hallway, but before they could accomplish their purpose they became alarmed and fled.

The German Consul in this City, Dr. Hinckel, has been making an investigation in regard to the career of Thomassen, the dynamite fiend, in this City. As yet nothing has been ascertained connecting Thomassen with the loss of the City of Boston, or to indicate that he was at the head of a conspiracy.

While the family of Mrs. Sarah Spencer were at dinner, in the basement of their residence, on Washington avenue, near Eleventh street, Morrisania, on Thursday evening, a servant-girl known as "Maggie," who had been in Mrs. Spencer's employ only a few days, left the house, taking with her jewelry and clothing valued at $250.

The Australian mails, arriving at San Francisco upon the 21st inst., are now over due at this City. Postmaster James yesterday received a dispatch from Chicago, that nothing had been heard at noon yesterday from Omaha regarding the mail, and it was supposed that the train must be snow-bound at some point upon the route.

At the annual meeting of the Dauntless Boat Club of Harlem the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Halsey, President; William Elger, First Vice President; M. Freeborn, Second Vice President; J. C. N. Guibert, Treasurer; W. M. Andrus, Secretary; H. W. Peckwell, Captain; C. E. Trotter, Lieutenant Captain.

A few property-owners on Eighth avenue met yesterday at No. 92 Broadway to protest against the Elevated Railroad being allowed to change their route from Ninth to Eighth avenue. Mr. John C. Hamilton presided, and Mr. A. B. Crane acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to represent the property-owners before the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

One of the best hand-ball matches of the season took place at Mc-Quade's court yesterday afternoon between Messrs. Barney McQuade and James Casey on the one side and Phil. Casey and Dan. McCarthy on the other. Only six of the games in the match were played, when darkness prevented the conclusion of the contest. The score then stood: Casey and McCarthy, 113; McQuade and Casey, 107.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Patrick Shanahan was tried for assault, with intent to kill Alice Cunningham, at Bayonne, on Dec. 19. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Alice Cunningham was called as the first witness. At the close of her testimony Shanahan was called, and admitted the truth of her statement, whereupon the court sentenced him to eight years at hard labor in State Prison.

While Edward Dickerson, aged twenty-two, of No. 127 Liberty street, a lineman in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was on the top of the telegraph pole at the corner of Wooster and Canal streets, yesterday morning, employed in repairing the line, the pole broke, and Dickerson was thrown to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet, and suffered a fracture of the right thigh. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. C. R. Rousha, who was under arrest for opening letters and mutilating the books of the New-York Plate Glass Association, and who was acquitted, says the concern is bankrupt, and that he was arrested to prevent the publication of that fact. He also says that Mr. Andrew, the complainant, during his confinement, disposed of the property of the Association, and when he arrived at the office, he found the furniture, &c., had been removed.

At the close of the Plymouth Church meeting last evening letters of dismission and recommendation to some other church were asked for by Charles D. Duncan, Frederick C. Duncan, Charles E. Duncan, and H. C. Duncan and a letter of dismission, without recommendation for Mrs. H. L. Duncan. The business meeting, at which it was expected the report of the Committee on the Advisory Council would be submitted, was then opened, the moderator, Brother Edgerton, in the chair.

Mrs. Annie T. Wilson, of Freeport, Me., arrived in this City yesterday morning by the Stonington boat, en route to California, to see her daughter, who is dying of consumption. While riding in a Belt Line car, or crossing the ferry to Brooklyn, her pocket was picked of her purse, containing $233, all the money she had in the world, and the addresses of her friends in California. The unfortunate lady, who is completely destitute, is stopping with Matron Webb, at Police Head-quarters, Mulberry street.

A dispatch was received yesterday morning by Superintendent Walling from the proprietor of the Maltby House, in Baltimore, informing him that Mr. William C. Horntager, a lawyer, having an office at No. 23 William street, in this City, who arrived in Baltimore at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, had died suddenly at the hotel named, immediately after the arrival of the train. Mr. Walling ascertained that Mr. Hornfager resided at No. 391 Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., and his family were at once informed of his death.

Bernard Voskamp, of No. 50½ Eldridge street, a notary public who was employed as collector by Dr. Wuest, of No. 227 Bowery, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant granted to Mrs. Mary Wuest, the Doctor's wife, and held by Justice Smith at the Essex Market Police-court for examination on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appeared that Voskamp recently encountered one Moritz Madaber, an obstinate creditor, whom he advised the Doctor to sue. In accordance with this advice, Dr. Wuest gave Voskamp a small sum of money to defray the preliminary expenses of a suit in the Marine Court. As the trial did not proceed with satisfactory rapidity, Mrs. Wuest, thinking that there was some fraud in the transaction, caused Voskamp's arrest.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. Braine, of the frigate Colorado, has received orders to put the Vermont in thorough condition for use as a receiving-ship.

Joseph J. Burroughs was formally committed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica yesterday, to which place he will be removed to-day by Sheriff Daggett.

The final meeting of the prominent Republicans of Brooklyn who have under consideration the proposed amendments to the city charter will be held to-night.

The Board of Naval Engineers, who have been holding sessions at the Navy-yard for the examination of Engineer Cadets and Assistant Engineers, will adjourn in a few days, and subsequently meet in Philadelphia.

Coroner Simms will hold an inquest to-day on the body of Thomas Muldoon, (not William, as was first erroneously reported by the Police,) which was found in the canal, corner of Fourth street and Third avenue, on Thursday night. The deceased had been missing since Dec. 2 last, at which time he left a liquor-store, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, under the influence of liquor.

A young girl, who gave her name as Mary McClure, and her residence No. 172 Gold street, was taken to the First Precinct Station-house on Thursday night very much intoxicated. She was locked up in a cell for the night, and subsequently made three attempts to hang herself to the bars of the cell-door, by means of strips of clothing, which she had torn up for the purpose. Medical aid was summoned, and she was sent home in an ambulance.

The case of Owen Tully was up again yesterday in the General Term of the City Court, before Judges Neilson and McCue, on a petition for a new trial of the civil suit, in which Walter Westlake recovered a verdict of $6,000 against Tully for injuries. Tully afterward conveyed his property to his wife, but Judge McCue set aside the conveyance as illegal. The decision was reserved. Nathaniel H. Clements has been appointed Receiver of Tully's property.

Vice Admiral Rowan, commandant at the Navy-yard, is suffering from a severe attack of congestive fever. He is now gradually recovering, and, it is expected will be able to resume his duties in a few days. Commander Meade is temporarily in command of the yard.

Mayor Schroeder has not yet signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the Mutual Gas-light Company power to lay gas mains through the various streets of the city. Corporation Counsel De Witt has addressed an elaborate opinion to the Mayor to the effect that, as a matter of law, the Common Council has the power to grant such a franchise.

LONG ISLAND.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged abuses on Barnum's Island held their third meeting at Hempstead yesterday. John Anderson, one of the County Superintendents of the Poor, and others were examined. McKay, who ran away with the girl Pinkham, and who on his return was arrested and held as a witness, made his escape on Monday. The girl, who was expected to testify yesday, was not called, but will probably testify on Tuesday.

The Town Board of Newtown petitioned the Board of Supervisors of Queens County to grant power to issue town bonds to the amount of $60,000 for the improvement of Myrtle avenue. A majority of the board voted in favor of the petition, but the Chairman, Supervisor Brickerhoff, of Jamaica, decided that it required a two-thirds vote. Application was made to Justice Gilbert by the counsel for the petitioners, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, for a mandamus to compel the Chairman and Clerk of the board to declare the motion carried, as the board were acting under no rule which would make a two-thirds vote necessary. Judge Armstrong, for the board, argued the contrary. Justice Gilbert, has just rendered a decision sustaining Mr. Prince's view. It is understood that an appeal will be taken.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The taxes to be raised in the town of Greenburg amount to $144,164, being about $20,000 less than last year.

Justice Joseph F. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, has appointed John W. Carpenter and Abraham R. Strong, of Yorktown, and Saxton Smith, of Putnam Valley, commissioners to assess the amount of damages for land taken for the Peekskill water works.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge Westervelt presiding, has adjourned after a four days' session. Among the criminal cases disposed of were those of Bernard Burns, indicted for an attempt to kill one Mahoney by shooting, at the residence of Dr. Munday, West Brighton, and that of William Bunn, for assaulting a female. They were sentenced to three months each in the Kings County Penitentiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is much interest in "the Lyceum" formed by the citizens of River Edge for literary purposes. Mr. Webb has been chosen President, and there are about thirty members.

An unknown man was struck by a locomotive while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Rahway yesterday morning and instantly killed. The body was taken to Rahway.

The jury in the Hand-Bromley-Eakins conspiracy trial at Paterson came into court yesterday morning after being out all night and announced their inability to agree upon a verdict. Judge Dixon thought it his duty to send them back, but up to a late hour last night they had not agreed upon a verdict.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a boy, who has not yet been identified, was struck and instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad on the meadows, between the place known as the Fish-house and East Newark. The body was brought to Jersey City, and is now at the Morgue awaiting identification.

Mary Johnson, an insane woman, was arrested in Hoboken on Thursday just as she was in the act of throwing herself out of a window with a child in her arms. She was taken before Recorder Bohnstedt, who committed her to the lunatic asylum at Snake Hill. Two officers took her there in a coach, but the Warden refused to receive her because the commitment was not made out in proper form. As a final resort the officers took her before Justice Aldridge, who committed her to the County Jail to await examination by the County Physician.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS PAINE.

Extensive preparations have been made in New-Rochelle for the celebration of the 139th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, which occurs to-day. Thomas Paine was for many years a resident of this City, and the house in which he lived is yet standing—No. 309 Bleecker street—a two-story wooden structure, now occupied as a beer and billiard saloon. Here (it was then called Herring street) he lived with a Mr. Ryder until May, 1809, when he grew feeble and was removed to a house in the rear, about two hundred yards away. In this little frame house, which was on the site of the brick house, No. 59 Grove street, in a cosy little sitting-room, the author of *Common Sense* and *The Age of Reason* died, on the 8th of June, 1809. The next day his friends took the body to New-Rochelle, and buried it on his farm. Subsequently they raised over his grave a plain stone, bearing the inscription: "Thomas Paine, author of *Common Sense*, died June 8, 1809, aged seventy-two years and five months."

REHEARSAL AT THE HIPPODROME.

A rehearsal by the choir which is to take part in the services at the Hippodrome was held last evening. About three thousand persons were present, the floor of the large hall on the west side of the building being filled. Mr. Spencer Cole, who had charge of the choir, said that it had been found impossible to merge the whole number of singers into one choir, and that, therefore, they would be divided into three classes, who would be admitted on different days, for which tickets would be issued on Thursday evening next, when another rehearsal would take place. A brief prayer was then delivered by Gen. Fisk, after which "What Shall the Harvest Be?" and other hymns from the Moody and Sankey collection were given out for practice. It was also announced that Mr. Sankey would probably be present at the next rehearsal on Thursday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Richard D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

United States District Attorney Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnati, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. Henry M. Black, United States Army, and Major C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Prof. T. Dwight, of New-Haven, and ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

GREENBACKS FOR HARD TIMES—WORK FOR ENFORCED IDLENESS.—A paper currency. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR for catarrh. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT for every pain. No. 69 Chatham st.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets.....5:15 | Moon sets..8:3[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:50 | Gov. Island.10:39 | Hell Gate..12:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ciampa Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Lisbon Port, A. P. Agresta; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Scot., Henderson Bros.; Navarino, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Humboldt, (Br.,) Mitchell, Liverpool, Eng., Burk & Jevrona; Republic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Elizabeth Clark, Baltimore, Md., via South Amboy, N. J., William Dalzell.

Barks Jupiter, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, Theodore Kuger; Rudolph, (Ger.,) Parke, Hamburg, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.; Drowning Sophie, (Norw.,) Pettersen, Antwerp, Bel., Bockman, Oerlein & Co.; Reindeer, Decker, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge Sons; Minerva, Thomas, Cork for orders, C. W. Bertaux; Vittoria, (Ital.,) St. DeMartino, Lisbon, Port., Lamo, Storey & Scarpati; Kate Carnie, (Br.,) Wilson, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brig D. M. Dickie, (Br.,) Hunter, Havre, Fr., C. W. Berteaux.

Schrs. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Robert Byron, Donaldson, Baracoa, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Emma Crosby, Crosby, St. John, N. B., John Boynton's Son; Yellow Pine, French, Gibraltar and C dis. Spain, John Zittlesen & Co.; Carrie E. Woodbury, Woodbury, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge Sons; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol Jan 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan. Had very strong S. W. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and a deal of frost and snow; Jan. 27, 11 A. M., 210 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Russia hence for Liverpool. The C. brings 24 passengers.

Steam-ship Canadian, (Br.,) Miller, Almeria Dec. 6, Genoa 14th, Leghorn 16th, Trieste 26th, Messina 30th, Palermo Jan. 7, and Gibraltar 12th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather to Jan. 21, in lat. 41 08, lon. 49 54; from thence a succession of heavy N. W. gales; Jan. 21, lat. 41 08, lon. 49 54, signalized a Norwegian bark, showing signal letters G E H K, bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 37, lon. 70, passed steam-ship Java, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Port-au-Prince Jan 6, Santa Martha 10th, Savanilla 15th, Colon 18th, and Navassa 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Had a very rough sea and strong head winds from Colon to Navassa; from thence variable winds.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Jan. 12, via Havre 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook on account of thick fog.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Probo, (Ital.,) De Martino, Newcastle 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Giovannina, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Leghorn 50 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 19.

Bark Nereo O., (Aust.,) Assbinak, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Redowa, Wallace, Altata, Mex., July 29, with mdse to Frederick Probst. Crossed the equator in the Pacific, Oct. 4, in lon. 1 17 W.; passed Cape Horn Oct. 31, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 21, in lon. 35; had light winds and strong N. E. trades in the Atlantic; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; was at Pernambuco Dec. 12, for 4 ds., before reported.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dearborn, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbadoes 14 ds., with mdse. to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. B. J. Willard, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Bastian & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, King, Baltimore.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Pearce, Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. Boyle, Cubberley, Virginia.

Schr. C. T. Van Name, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. George H. Mills, Pillerson, Kennebec River, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Fawn, Kelsey, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Silver Spray, Chadwick, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Ackins, Ackins, Providence, with loss of jibboom.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Randall, Providence.

Schr. Highlander, Wood, Providence.

Schr. William B. Thomas, Dinsmore, Providence.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.

Schr. Ella, Howes, New-Haven.

Schr. J. F. Miller, Mathews, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Union, Phillips, Rockport, with granite to master.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.; thick fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 26.—Arr. schrs. Kate Carlton, Grant, Portland; William Marshall, Cain, Philadelphia.

27th.—Bark Clara E. McGilvery, Walnut, Pensacola.

26th.—Sld. brigs J. Howland, Lakeman, N. of Hatteras; H. S. Bishop, Bishop, do.; schrs. E. H. Herriman, do.; Thomas R. Pillsbury, Pitcher, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 22.—Sld. schr. Nellie Shaw, Cates, New-York.

25th.—Bark R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, New-York; brig Halifax, (Br.,) Powers, Halifax; schr. Martha, Newman, New-Orleans.

26th.—Schrs. Thomas Sinnecksen, Dickerson, Philadelphia; Hortensia, Larrabee, Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Sld. bark Aretusa, (Span.,) Casas, New-Orleans; brig Thomas Allen, (Br.,) Stuart, N. of Hatteras.

26th.—Steamer Gussie, Stowe, Indianola.

27th.—Bark Elvira, (Span.,) Sbert, St. Mary's, Ga.

MATANZAS, Jan 27.—Arr. schr. W. E. Houston, Gardner, Baltimore.

Sld. 27th, bark G. Desaldo, Miller, New-York; brigs Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Bailey, N. of Hatteras; Mary C. Mariner, Titcomb, do.; schrs. E. T. Hart, Hart, do.; Alice S., (Br.,) Saunders, Charleston.

SMYRNA.—Arr. previous to Jan. 26 bark Virginia L. Stafford, (Br.,) Curry, New-York.

TRINIDAD, Jan. 21.—Arr. schr. Thomas Clyde, Fisher, Boston.

Jan. 18.—Spoken, lat. 28, lon. 66, bark Pacific (Norw.,) Harris, Bremen, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sld. Leif Eriksen, John C. Sweeney, R. A. Allen, Vice Roy, Sirrah, Abraham Young, Helene, Theodore, Talisman, Premier, Semiramis, Amy A. Lane.

Arr. out on the 22d inst. Adolph Michels.

Arr. out on the 25th inst. Francisco Giuluigo, Riconoscinthe, both at Genoa.

Arr out on the 26th inst. Chin Yang, in the channel, and Grace.

Arr. out on the 27th inst. Icarus, at Queenstown, under stress of weather; Aldana Rokes, Richard Pearse, Sunbeam, City of York, Daphne, Marquis of Bute, America, Minnehaha, Charlotte, and Alvington.

Arr. out on the 28th inst. Mozart, Carrie Reed, and Jardine Brothers.

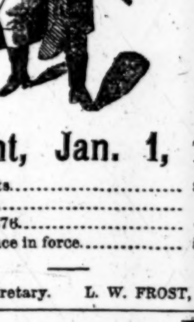
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The White Star steamer Celtic, Capt. Thompson, sld. for New-York at 10 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool yesterday, called here to-day and sld. again for New-York.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—The British brig Laura, Capt. May, from Bull River, S. C., which recently went ashore near here, has been floated, and is now in this harbor.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The British steam-ship Lake Nepigon, Capt. Scott, from Baltimore Jan. 15, arr. here this evening.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
22, 24 & 26 Nassau St., N. Y.
CONTINENTAL BUILDING,



Statement, Jan. 1, 1876.

Accumulated Assets	$6,300,000
Gross Liabilities	5,533,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1876	757,000
Amount of Insurance in force	51,200,000

J. P. ROGERS, Secretary. L. W. FROST, Presiden[t]

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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